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The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, the Markets and General Information.

VOL. XXVIII. SALEM, N. C., JULY 8, 1880. NO. 27.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE British census will be taken next year.

THE wheat crop of California amounts to 3,000,000 acres.

THE amount of leaf tobacco in stock at Richmond, Va., is very small.

OHIO lawyers will organize a State Association at Cleveland July 8.

LORD BEACONSFIELD is living with Mr. Alfred Rothschild, in London.

FROM Havana we are beginning to hear again of the killing of "insurgents."

MISSOURI stands third as a corn-producing State and eighth as a producer of wheat.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* thinks Col. Ingersoll deals in theological oleomargarine.

THE Senate has passed the bill to pension the surviving soldiers of the war with Mexico.

BRADLAUGH, the English M. P., looks very much like Bob Ingersoll. Talks like him, too.

SENATOR GARFIELD has just built a new house at Mentor, Ohio, after plans by Mrs. Garfield.

HOW we apples swim. The Canadians threaten us with war on account of the fisheries question.

IT is but just to Mr. Vennor to say that he stands a fair show to supercede the Signal Service.

EDISON has at length dropped out of sight. He can afford to. His income is over $50,000 per year.

A NEVADA paper promises to support the party that will adopt the ten commandments as a platform.

NO, dear, Cleopatra's needle is of no use for practical purposes. It hasn't got a single eye in its head.

THE reports from the Indian country regarding the official conduct of Gen. Hatch seem to be conflicting.

THE New Orleans *Times* says it is called a natural death in Georgia when a man dies from a gunshot wound.

THERE have been constructed thus far this season 1,502 miles of railroad, against 570 for 1879 at the same date.

THE English Government proposes to make another appropriation for the relief of the Irish people. It is certainly time.

THE Marshfield tornado Prof. Tice believes to have been a storm of electricity, and entirely independent of wind.

A DAUGHTER of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton is engaged to be married to Hon. Andrew D. White, minister to Germany.

THE Indians have commenced exterminating the whites in New Mexico, but there will be few Indians left to tell the story.

MR. S. P. RUGGLES, the inventor of presses for printing in raised letters for the blind, died a few days since at Lisbon, N. H.

SIXTY-THREE thousand people are in Russian prisons. Those who are out of prison are beginning to regard themselves as mighty exclusive.

"GEORGE ELIOT" and her husband, John W. Cross, are traveling in Italy and Tyrol. They will return to England in August and live at Chelsea.

AN interesting surveyor of the Cabul massacre has arrived in London, namely, Cavagnari's pup dog, which was found by the English on entering Cabul.

PITTSBURG *Chronicle:* An exchange thinks fifty thousand dollars none too much to give a President a year. That depends. We have had some who were not worth it.

UNDERTAKERS are to hold a State Convention at Utica, N. Y., next month, chiefly for the purpose of devising ways of protecting themselves against debtors.

MISS EMILY FAITHFUL, editor of the *Victoria Press*, will visit America in October in order to deliver here her lecture on "Social Shams and Modern Extravagances."

ANOTHER good man has gone wrong. Bob Burdette, the far-famed humorist, has deserted his Western constituency, given up his home in Burlington, Iowa, and strayed down to Massachusetts to live.

AMONG the paid bills and other documents received by a St. Louis man from his fifteen-year-old daughter, who was away at school, was a marriage certificate. This was his first news of her nuptials.

THERE is little fear of a famine in this country. Out along the line of the Northern Pacific, where last year the yield was 6,000,000 bushels of wheat, the promise now is a yield of 10,000,000 bushels.

A CHIVALROUS young man in Norfolk, Va., knocked a young girl down with a brickbat, and broke several of her left ribs, because she wouldn't maary him. He was determined to get to her heart some way.

JUDGE HILTON'S country seat at Saratoga will be the finest in the land. Over one hundred men are at work improving the grounds, which will be laid out as a park to which the public will have access.

THE number of red men in Florida has been reduced to two hundred and ninety-five, and, as they are all good Indians, it is probable that the tribe will soon be extinct, as good Indians always die young.

MR. JAMES PARTON'S "Voltaire," upon which he has been engaged more or less, for twenty years, giving his whole time to it since 1877, will be finished in August, and may be expected from the press about next Christmas.

THE Danbury *News* says: "Mr. Vennor is obliged to wear his double breasted coat single breasted, and expects that he may have to put a piece in the back." In other words, he is assuming a corpulency in the abdominal regions.

SINCE the Czar has been stricken by the death of the Empress he will, at least for a short time, be more lenient towards his subjects. The fact that the Empress died in an uncouscious condition has had a sad effect upon him.

COL. BLANTON DUNCAN has sued the Louisville *Courier-Journal* for $25,000 damages for alleged libel in falsely intimating that he was a participant in and abettor of the riot and murder in Louisville on the first Monday in August, 1855.

IT is significant of depression in England that the marriage-rate was lower in the last quarter of 1879 than in any since the civil registration was established in 1837. The birth-rate was lower than in 1850, and the death-rate, too, below the average.

AN item has been freely circulated that all trade dollars dated 1880 are counterfeit, as the Government has not coined any this year. An exchange pronounces this to be an error, as the Philadelphia Mint still continues to coin and issue trade dollars.

AR-KAN-SAW is vulgar—you must pronounce it Ar-kan-sas. The eclectic and historical societies have had the question of pronunciation under advisement, and have reported in favor of accenting the middle syllable. This throws the "Ar-kan-saw Traveler" out of court.

IT is now clearly demonstrated that fresh meat can be transported through the tropics and to any distance without injury or waste. This gives Australia and southern countries access to the English markets with beef and mutton, as well as with the products of grain and wool.

THE Philadelphia *Record* says the drought has played havoc with the wheat crop in Western Kansas. Along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad the destruction is so great that charitable contributions of bread and wheat have been sent thither to prevent starvation. It may be so, still the starvation part must be something of an exaggeration.

SAYS the Memphis *Avalanche:* During the epidemic of 1879 the members of the State Board of Health drew the salaries with commendable punctuality. That was all. The National Board of Health performed the labor, and also paid the State Board salaries. The State Boards are, of course, in favor of the continuance of this nice little arrangement, indefinitely.

A NEW YORK CITY paper sums up the characteristics of Cincinnati as follows: "There are three things in Cincinnati, pork, beer and music, and the people make four. During the greater part of the revolving year the people divide their attention judiciously between the three objects of interest within their reach. They give their days to pork and beer and their nights to pork and music."

THE bicycle fever spreads. A three-weeks' excursion is now announced—the riders propose to "wheel it" among the valleys in the mountainous parts of Maine and New Hampshire, accompanied by a cavalcade. It would be an interesting experiment to test the relative speed of horses and bicycles, if a stretch of ground level enough for the purpose can be found in the rugged region selected for the ride.

RHODE ISLAND has the following statute: "All marriages between white persons and negroes shall be absolutely null and void; and the persons joining them in marriage shall be subject to a penalty of $200." Samuel D. Dorrell, a full-blooded negro, was lately married at Providence to Ellen Carrington, a white girl. The Rev. George H. Smith, who performed the ceremony, is to be prosecuted, in order to test the law.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

FIFTEEN new business houses are under contract in Troy, Ala.

THE turpentine business in Taylor County, Ga., is flourishing.

TWO ladies were appointed postmasters in Virginia towns last week.

IT is an indictable crime to kill a turkey buzzard or carion crow in Tennessee.

SEVERAL lots of tobacco were sold recently in Oxford, N. C., at $1.50 per pound.

COLUMBUS claims to be the home of more fine horses than any other city in Georgia.

THE Texas farmers are generally very far behind the times in the use of labor-saving machinery.

THE farmers of many counties in Georgia have planted cotton more largely this year than ever before.

A MAN on the Peninsula Railroad, in Florida, gathered ten thousand good oranges from one tree last fall.

THE competition in the ice business in Charlotte, N. C., has reduced the price to three-quarters of a cent.

TWENTY-THREE new post routes are established in Mississippi by an act of Congress approved on the 3d inst.

GOLD is found in fifty-six counties in Georgia, copper in thirteen, and silver in three, iron in fifty-three and diamonds in twenty-six.

PLANTING flax for the production of linseed oil and lint is proposed to be tried near San Antonio, Texas, where flax grows wild.

THE Mississippi mills at Wesson have their 400 looms running eleven orders ahead for the full capacity of the mills for the next three months.

NORTH CAROLINA is taking an active interest in fish culture. All the leading streams in the State are now being stocked with the best varieties of fish.

ALL the saw-mills along the South and North Alabama Railroad are kept buy supplying orders for lumber. Large quantities of the lumber are shipped to Northern markets.

TOBACCO from Western North Carolina is scarcely ever injured by the horn worm. This crop has been grown there but a few years, and the worms have not yet learned to claim it.

PUCK quotes a colored philosopher as saying, "twenty years ago niggers was wuf a thousand dollars a piece. Now dey would be deah at two dollars a dozen. It's 'stonishing how de race am runin' down."

THE raising of Angora goats in Western Texas is increasing, and is alleged to be a profitable business. It is said that the meat is much better than mutton, and each goat yields about two pounds of hair annually. In the Eastern market it is now worth 55 cents per pound.

AT Clarksville, Texas, a farmer named Canterbury has been held to answer the charge of swindling. He made cotton bales with one hundred pounds of cotton and the balance cotton seed. The bales weighed so much that a cotton buyer, suspecting foul play, bored into a bale and struck the seed.

THE Ocean Steamship Company, of Savannah, paid $7,000 cash for a city tract on the water front, the terms of the sale being "that the party purchasing said property shall erect thereon a grain elevator with the capacity for at least 100,000 bushels of grain, within twelve months from the date of said sale.

WHILE a number of ladies were sitting in the piazza of a residence in Mt. Pleasant, S. C., a mad dog rushed into the group and snapped several times at them, catching the dress of one of the ladies in its mouth. Fortunately, the ladies were able to make their escape, and the dog finally butted its head against the building until it was insensible.

ONE of the prodigies brought into notice by the Exposition at Nashville is a boy only five years old who is able to read promiscuously in books and newspapers, never stopping to spell a word, emphasizes well and enunciating slowly and distinctly, like a well-educated man. His name is W. C. L. Wetmore, and his home Wilson County.

IN Edgefield County, S. C., Thomas M. Blease was shot and instantly killed by Gardner, his son-in-law. It is reported that bad feeling existed between the men on account of Gardner's marriage with Blease's daughter, and that Blease had made charges against Gardner of a delicate nature, and, threatening to kill him, had sought him for that purpose. Gardner being apprised of his father-in-law's intention, killed him upon meeting him.

JOHN BURNSIDE is the most extensive sugar-planter in Louisiana. He owns and operates eight plantations located in the parishes of Ascension and St. James. On these fine estates, over an area in excess of six square miles, the sugar cane now waves in the breeze. The statistics of his last year's operations are as follows: Acres of cane ground, 3,287; pounds of sugar produced, 6,084,000; barrels of molasses produced, 7,290.

L. J. MCCORMICK, a native of Rockbridge County, Va., but now a wealthy Chicagoan, some time ago presented the University of Virginia with a telescope costing $50,000, which is the largest in the world. William H. Vanderbilt has since donated $25,000 to the University for the purpose of building an observatory, and the officers of the institution are endeavoring, with good prospects of success, to raise an additional $50,000 to be applied to the building.

WHILE an old man by the name of Jas. A. Jones was taking care of a bull belonging to Dr. Washburn, in Jasper County, Mo., the animal became infuriated and charged upon him with the fury of a wild beast. He gored him in the abdomen, letting his intestines fall out, and ripped open his thigh almost to the bone. After being thus mangled, the old man hitched the terrible brute to his place in the barn, and then walked to the house, but died the next day.

PROBABLY the most beautiful woman ever involuntarily within the walls of the Virginia Penitentiary is a young girl of about twenty-two, who was sent there about six months ago from one of the southwestern counties, where she was convicted of horse-stealing. She not only possesses personal attractions, but is quite intelligent, and her manners are quite pleasing. The fair convict might readily be taken for a city belle, if she had her liberty, instead of an inmate of a cell, charged with the unromantic and unwomanly crime of horse-stealing.

THE New Orleans *Picayune* says of Louisiana's cotton king: The agricultural operations of Col. Edward Richardson are on a scale unequaled anywhere in the United States, and probably in the whole world. Scores of vast cotton plantations, the management of any one of which requires superior skill and experience, scattered through Louisiana and Mississippi, are successfully handled by this able man. His landed possessions rival those of the proudest estates of the English nobility both in area and value, and many of the German Princes have fewer subjects than he has employes on his pay-roll.

THE colored societies of Richmond, Va., united in holding a grand picnic the other day, resulting in the following conglomeration: King Solomon Lodge, Lone Star, Ebenezer, G. M. Council, Ruth Degree, Friendship Helping, Heroines of Jericho, Loving Sons of the Vineyard, Rising Israelites, United Sons of Love, Infant Sons of the Cross, Independent Messiah, Reform Sons of Liberty, Supporters of the Vineyard, Christian Sons of Peace, Richmond Cadets, Young Lambs, Morning Pilgrims, Old Sons of Zion, Radical Drag, All Nights, Golden Harp, First Star of Jacob, Kingdom of Wealth and Golden Chariot. Richmond was still in existance when last heard from.

Forms of Salutation.

Of the many forms of salutation, the custom of shaking hands is the most common among civilized nations. It undoubtedly comes from remote barbarism, when two men meeting gave each other their weapon hands, as a security against treachery or sudden attack. On the European continent it is usual for men who are intimate friends to kiss one another, but this custom prevails only among ladies in this country and Great Britain. In the greater portion of Germany it is an act of politeness to kiss the hand of a lady; but this privilege is allowed in Italy only to near relatives, while in Russia it is confined to kissing the forehead. In the East and among the Sclavic nations the character of salutations is quite different. The custom of throwing one's self upon the ground and kissing the feet of the monarch prevails among the Persians. In China an inferior upon horseback meeting a superior dismounts and waits till the latter has passed. In Japan the inferior removes his sandals when meeting his superior, crosses his hands by placing his right hand in the left sleeve, and with a slow rocking motion of his body cries out, "Augh! Augh!" (Do not hurt me.) In Siam the inferior throws himself upon the ground before his superior, the latter sends forward one of his slaves to see whether the former has been eating anything, or carries with him any smell at all offensive. If he does he is immediately kicked out without ceremony, but if not the attendant raises him up. In Ceylon the inferior on meeting a superior throws himself upon the ground, repeating the name and dignity of the latter, which appears to take little notice of the prostrate form as he passes it. Among some tribes of the American Indian the custom is to salute by rubbing noses together. This custom is also common in the Friendly and Society islands, where it is returned by each taking the hand of the other and rubbing it upon his own nose and mouth. The Moors of Morocco ride at full speed toward a stranger, as if they intended to run him down, and, on arriving near, suddenly stop and fire a pistol over his head. In the Pelew Islands the inhabitants grasp either the hand or foot of the one they wish to salute, and rub their face against it. The Arabians shake hands six or eight times, but, if persons of distinction, they embrace and kiss several times, also kissing their own hand. Yemen persons of rank permit their fingers to be kissed, after a long refusal. In Turkey it is the custom to place the hands upon the breast, and bow to the person saluted. They are perhaps the most affectionate in Burmah; fancy the following: A gentleman meets a lady or another gentleman and applies his mouth and nose closely to their cheek and draws in the breath strongly, as if smelling a delightful perfume with both mouth and nose. Hence, instead of saying "Give me a kiss," a Burmahan would say, "Give me a smell."—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

"AND—David—died in a good—old—egg," read a little boy to his granny the other day from the Bible.

"Stop, stop, Johnnie; yer surely wrang there," said granny. "Spell the word oot."

"A-g-e—egg," spelled the boy.

"Aye, aye, na; yer richt eneuch, Johnnie, but dod, that's curious. Dauvit maun hae been unco we boukit in his auld age. Gang on wi' yer readin', Johnnie."

A New Hat and an Old Cheese.

Probably the meanest trick that was ever played on a white man was played last week in this city, and the fact that there is no vigilance committee here is the only reason the perpetrators of the trick are alive. A business man had just purchased a new stiff hat and he went into a saloon with half a dozen friends to fit the hat on his head. They all took beer and passed the hat around so all could see it. One of the meanest men that ever held a country office went to the bar-tender and had a thin slice of Limburger cheese cut off, and when the party were looking at the frescoed ceiling through the beer glasses this wicked person slipped the cheese under the sweat-leather of the hat, and the man put it on and walked out. The man who owned the hat is one of your nervous people who is always complaining of being sick, and who feels as though some dreadful disease was going to take possession of him and carry him off. He went back to his place of business, took off his hat, and laid it on the table and proceeded to answer some letters. He thought he detected a smell, and when his partner asked him if he didn't feel sick he said he believed he did. The man turned pale and said he guessed he would go home. He met a man on the sidewalk who said the air was full of misams, and in the street car a man who sat next to him moved away to one end of the car, and asked him if he had just come from Chicago. The man with the hat said he had not, when the stranger said they were having a great deal of small-pox there, and he guessed he would get out and walk, and he pulled the bell and jumped off. The cold prespiration broke out on the forehead of the man with the new hat, and he took it off to wipe his forehead when the whole piece of cheese seemed to roll out and breathe, and the man got the full benefit of it, and he came near fainting away. He got home, and his wife met him and asked him what was the matter. He said he believed mortification had set in, and she took one whiff as he took off his hat, and said she should think it had.

"Where did you get into it?" said she.

"Get into it?" said the man, "I have not got into anything, but some deadly disease has got hold of me, and I shall not live."

She told him if any disease that smelled like that had got hold of him and was going to be chronic, she felt as though he would be a burthen to himself if he lived very long. She got his clothes off, soaked his feet in mustard water, and he slept. The man slept and dreamed that a small-pox flag was hung in front of his house and that he was riding in a wagon to the pest house. The wife sent for a doctor, and when the man of pills arrived she told him all about the case. The doctor picked up the patient's new hat, tried it on and got a sniff. He said the hat was picked before it was ripe. The doctor and the wife held a *post mortem* examination of the hat and found a slice of Limburger. "Few and short were the prayers they said." They woke the patient, and to prepare his mind for the revelation that was about to be made, the doctor asked him if his worldly affairs were in a satisfactory condition. He gasped and said they were. The doctor asked him if he had made his will. He said he had not, but that he wanted a lawyer sent for at once. The doctor asked him if he felt as thought he was prepared to shuffle off. The man said he had always tried to lead a different life, and had tried to be done by the same as he would do it to himself, but he might have made a misdeal some way, and he would like to have a minister sent for to take an account of stock.

Then the doctor brought to the bedside the hat, opened up the sweat-leather and showed the dying man what it was that smelled so, and told him he was as well as any man in the city. The patient pinched himself to see if he was alive and jumped out of bed and called for his revolver, and the doctor couldn't keep up with him on the way down town. The last we saw of the odoriferous citizen he was trying to bribe the bar-tender to tell him which one of those pelicans it was that put that slice of cheese in his hat lining.

An Idiotic Amusement of Idleness.

There is an extraordinary form of calligraphic mania of which the chief symptom is a desire to compress into the smallest possible space the greatest number of words. At the exhibition opened at Dusseldorf a few days ago, a gentleman showed a postal card upon which is written by hand the whole of the first three books of the "Odyssey," while the remaining space, such as it is, is filled with a transcript of a long debate which recently took place in the German Parliament, the whole containing 33,000 words. Feats of the same kind have often, however, been achieved before, and none, perhaps, is more remarkable than that "rare piece of work brought to pass by Peter Bales, an Englishman, in the reign of Elizabeth, namely, the whole Bible written in a volume containing as many leaves as a full-sized edition, but fitting into a walnut." Pictures, of which all the lines and shading are made up of minute handwriting, are not uncommon in the museums of the curious, and in St. John's College, Oxford, is preserved a portrait of Charles I., in which the engraver's lines, as they seem to be, are really microscopic calligraphy, the face alone containing all the Book of Psalms, with the Creeds and some forms of prayer beside. How old this species of "curious idleness" may be it is hard to say, but at any rate we know that the ancients were as subject to the mania as the moderns, for Pliny records that Cicero possessed a Homer, the "Iliad" only, that shut up into a hazel nut; and other writers of antiquity record such wonderful but preposterous exploits as the inscribing with the naked eye a hexameter line of Greek upon the surface of a single grain of millet.

THE strict Church of England party regard Queen Victoria as a very bad churchwoman. She has built a castle in Scotland and occupied her Palace at Holyrood, but the beautiful chapel there is as roofless as on the day she first saw it. Again, when she first went to Balmoral, it was noticed that she took a great suite, including even her French male hair-dresser, but not her domestic chaplain.

A Dietetic Cure for Diabetes.

All starchy food must be wholly avoided. Oysters and clams may be eaten raw or cooked without flour. All soups in which there is no flour, rice, vermicilli, or any of the prohibited vegetables. Fish of all kinds, and meat of all kinds except liver. Beef and mutton are the best, but tripe, ham, tongue, bacon and sausages, are safe for those who like them. Poultry and game of all kinds, but no sweet jellies or sauces with them. Salads, including lettuce, cucumbers, water cresses, and cabbage. Celery, asparagus and tomatoes are rather to be avoided.

Potatoes, beets, carrots, turnips, parsnips, peas, beans and rice are absolutely prohibited, and must in no case be touched.

Cauliflower, spinach, cabbage and string beans are recommended. Sour apples, cut in quarters, dipped in beaten eggs, rolled in cooked gluten, and fried in very hot fat, make a good substitute for potatoes.

All kinds of tart fruits, especially peaches and strawberries with cream, but no sugar, may be freely eaten.

Milk in moderation, cream, butter, buttermilk, and all kinds of fresh cheese, especially Neuchatel, are to be eaten.

Positively no sweet cake, no bread from ordinary flour, and nothing that contains sugar or starch. The gluten flour from which starch is wholly excluded, may be purchased for twenty-five cents a pound, and from it bread, rolls, pancakes, fritters, mushes and puddings (without sugar or molasses) may be made and freely eaten. No pastry should be touched unless made from the gluten flour.

Nuts are allowed, and in any quantity or shape are highly recommended.

Coffee and cocoa with cream (glycerine if liked, but no sugar), may be drank in moderation. Tea is not desirable.

No spirits or malt liquors, nor sweet wines; all the sour wines, claret, Burgundy, Rhine wines, etc., may be taken, and the claret is especially recommended for every dinner.

Eat slowly, drink chiefly at the close of the meal, and not much between meals; take cold or tepid baths in the morning, and exercise afterward, and stick to the diet the year round.

We know a lady who was suffering from diabetes, with an intolerable thirst, night and day, that nothing would alleviate. She had an interview, over a year since, with Mr. C. C. Waite, of the Windsor Hotel, who himself adopted this regiment after consulting the best physician in Europe, and she followed his example. Her disease was at once arrested, her thirst wholly relieved, and she enjoys very comfortable health, which fully pays for the self-denial at the table.—*New York Courier-Journal.*

The Dignity of Housekeeping.

Where is there any station higher than the ordering of the house? While the husband has to vex himself with outward matters, while he has wealth to gather and secure, while perhaps he takes part in the administration of the State, and everywhere depends on circumstances; ruling nothing, I may say, while he conceives that he is ruling much; compelled to be but politic where he would willingly be reasonable, to dissemble where he would be open, to be false where he would be upright; while thus, for the sake of an object which he never reaches, he must every moment sacrifice the first of objects, harmony with himself—a reasonable housewife is actually governing in the interior of her family; has the comfort and activity of every person in it to provide for, and make possible. What is the highest happiness of mortals, if not to execute what we consider right and good, to be really masters of the means conducive to our aims? And where should or can our nearest aims be but in the interior of our homes? All those indispensable and still-to-be-renewed supplies, where do we expect, do we require to find them, if not in the place where we rise and where we go to sleep, where kitchen and cellar, and every species of accommodation for ourselves and ours is to be always ready? What unvarying activity is needed to conduct this constantly recurring series in unbroken living order! How few are the men to whom it is given to return regularly like a star, to command their day as they command their night; to form for themselves their household instruments, to sow and to reap, to gain and to expend, and to travel around their circle with perpetual success and peace and love! It is when a woman has attained this inward mastery, that she truly makes the husband whom she loves a master; her attention will require all sorts of knowledge; her activity will turn them all to profit. Thus is she dependent upon no one; and she procures her husband genuine independence, that which is interior and domestic; whatever he possesses, he beholds secured; what he earns, well employed; and thus he can direct his mind to lofty objects and, if fortune favors, he may act in the State the same character which so well becomes his wife at home.—*Goethe's Wilhelm Meister.*

Investigating Earthquakes.

The work of the Swiss Earthquake Commission will be watched with much interest just now on account of the great number of earthquakes, some very destructive, that have disturbed different parts of the earth within the last few months. The Commission have districted Switzerland for the purposes of observation, and each district has a chief observer assigned to it, whose business it is to make the inhabitants serve as his assistants by distributing among them a pamphlet describing the phenomena of earthquakes and the best means of observing them, and blank forms containing a series of questions, carefully prepared and intended to form a skeleton history of every earthquake that is observed. Instruments for measuring the force, direction, duration and so on, of all earthquake shocks, are to be placed in the hands of skilled observers at certain stations.

"TWENTY years ago," says a colored philosopher, "niggers was wof a thousand dollars apiece. Now dey would be deah at two dollars a dozen. It's 'stonishin' how de race am runnin down."

JOB PRINTING.

The Press Job Department

is supplied with all necessary material and is fully prepared to do work with NEATNESS, DISPATCH, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Be sure to give us a trial before contracting with any one else.

PASSING SMILES.

THE speculator may shape his course by the rise in cotton. The cotton will help the shape.

PATRICK on the zebra: "Phat kind of a baste is that—the mule wid his ribs on the outside of his shkin entoirly?"

PHILADELPHIA clergymen state that the commandment against swearing was gotten up before croquet was invented.

A WIFE should promote the honor of her husband's name, for frequently that is all he has ever given her worth mentioning.

THERE are more watches worn in the United States than in any other country. Of course the people have a better time.

"DUTY stares me in the face," said the deacon, when the custom-house officers caught him smuggling a dozen pairs of gloves.

PRINCIPAL, drawing out his watch to an unpunctual clerk: "Mr. Johnson, it is [illegible] half-past nine." [illegible] drawing out his watch and looking at it: "Agrees, precisely, sir."

A COUPLE of soldiers of the Salvation Army approached a Philadelphia broker recently and asked: "How is it with you my friend?" "I am short on Reading," replied the broker.

A VERMONT couple put off applying for a divorce one term of court, so that they could profit by their tin wedding. And yet they tell us the people of this country are needlessly extravagant and unthrifty.

HE was informed that a lady had called to see him in his absence. "A lady," he mused aloud, "a lady." Upon an accurate description he suddenly brightened up and added, "Oh, dot vas no lady; dot vas my vife."

Straight where she strayed, with stride he strode,
Sad sighed he on the sod and said:
"Say, see I sigh and sue you so?"
She had no heed, but hid her head—
Maud's mood the mud of meed made mad,
Nor answer knew she now but "No."
—*Walt Whitman.*

A BARGAIN. (Scene, a country inn.) Tourist—"Confound it, woman; there's a chick in this egg." Landlady—"Well, sir, you are a lucky one! In a few weeks I could have had half a crown for that fowl, and 'ere you get it for twopence." And still he was not satisfied.

AIDAMSEL from over the river was looking over some books in a Quincy bookstore, endeavoring to make a selection, when the clerk asked, "How would you like the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table?" She replied: "Oh, we've got two of 'em now, one of 'em just as good as new—only been washed twice."

"JONES propounded the following the other evening, after sipping of his alleged tea, "Why is this drink like milk?" Of course nobody could guess, and after he had divulged by saying it was a lacteal fluid, nobody dared to smile. They knew that the landlady's eyes were upon them.

A SUCCESSION of direful shrieks is heard on the first floor. Fond mother—"What is the matter with Billy?" Colored servant—"Please, mam, he is cryin' about de jewberries." "He can't have any more. He has had four saucerfuls already." "Dem is de berry ones he is whoopin' about. He's all swolled up."

THE Detroit *Free Press* has interviewed a Boston ice cart driver, who says that "the size of the lump left at at the kitchen door depends considerably on the good or bad looks of the cook." This argument ought to convince a man's wife of the desirability of keeping a good-looking cook, but it won't.

A CAPITAL anecdote is told of a little fellow, who in turning over the leaves of a scrap-book came across the well-known picture of some chickens just out of their shells. My companion examined the picture carefully, and then with a grave, sagacious look at me, slowly remarked, "They came out 'cos they was afraid of being boiled."

A PRUDENT lover sings:

The thrush in the thicket is singing,
The lark is abroad on the lea,
And over the garden gate swinging
A maiden is waiting for me.

She will wait till she's weary, I'm thinking
Though eager I am for the tryst;
She will wait till the bright stars are blinking
And sigh for the kisses she miss'd.

For her father is watchful and wary,
A very ill-tempered old churl,
And I'm not the sort of canary
To be kicked for the love of a girl.

THE following from Forney's *Progress* is equal to anything in the *creme de la chroniques* of the French: "What is happiness?" asked a man of a woman. "To be the best loved of some one," she answered promptly. "To assure it I must add also to love that one best." "Oh, I was talking of the possible," said she. The conversation closed.

Flowers.

Who would wish to live without flowers? Where would the poet fly for images of beauty if they were to perish? Are they not the emblems of loveliness and innocence—the living types of all that is pleasing and graceful? We compare young lips to the rose, and the white brow of the lily; the winning eye gathers its glow from the violet; the sweet voice is like a breeze kissing its way through flowers. We hang delicate blossoms on the ringlets of the bride, and strew her path with fragrant bells as she leaves the church. We place them around the face of the dead, and they become symbols of our affections. They come upon us in spring like the recollection of a dream, which hovers about us in sleep, people with shadowy beauties and purple delights, fancy broidered. Sweet flowers that bring before our eyes scenes of childhood—faces remembered in youth—the mossy bank by the wayside where we so often sat for many hours drinking in the beauty of the primrose with our eyes—the sheltered glen, darkly green, filled with the perfume of violets, that, in their intense blue, shone like another sky spread on the earth—the laughter of merry voices, the sweet song of the maiden, the downcast eyes, the spreading blush, the kiss ashamed at its own sound—are all brought back to memory by a flower.

A PARTY of tramps broke into a confectioner's residence in Dubuque, Iowa, a few nights ago, kindled a fire in the range, cooked what there was to eat, had a hearty supper, and departed before daybreak, without disturbing any member of the family and without stealing anything except a pair of shoes.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1880.

[Entered as second-class matter at the Pos Office at Salem, N. C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1880.

$1.50 A YEAR.

The PRESS entered its twenty-eighth (28th) volume on January 1st, 1880.

Now is the time to subscribe. This year will be an exciting one in the politics of the country, and it will be our endeavor to make the PRESS more interesting and entertaining than ever.

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Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1880.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK,
of Pennsylvania.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
of Indiana.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR—Thomas J. Jarvis.
FOR LIEUT. GOV.—James L. Robinson.
FOR SEC'Y OF STATE—Wm. L. Saunders.
FOR ATTORNEY GEN'L—Thos. S. Kenan.
FOR STATE TREAS'R.—John M. Worth.
FOR AUDITOR—W. P. Roberts.
FOR SUPT. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—J. C. Scarborough.
ELECTORS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE—Jas. Madison Leach and Fab. H. Busbee.

Seventh District Congressional Convention.

At a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee of the Seventh District held at Statesville on the 8th of June, a Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress was called to meet in YADKINVILLE on THURSDAY, the 5th of August.

—The Press Association met at Asheville on Wednesday last. Some seventy editors were present. Dorsey Battle was re-elected *President*. *Vice-Pesidents* C. B. Green, J. W. Goslen and C. B. Crecy.

—Some of the Republicans are asking "what has become of the Fraud issue." They will find it to be the *ghost* that will haunt the party during the summer and fall. Their political high priests cannot satisfactorily explain the matter, and the startling development that will come up during the next five months, will satisfy the Republicans that the frauds can not be so easily accounted for. The Statesville *Landmark* says:

"You will find out in the next 5 months that it is an issue of this campaign, represented in the person of James A. Garfield, who was one of the eight who voted first, last and all the time to subvert the will of the American people in 1877. Oh! don't you be uneasy. You will find out what has become of the fraud issue, and to your sorrow."

News Brevities.

The new law permitting persons to deal in tobacco to the extent of 25,000 pounds a year by paying a special tax of five dollars instead of twenty-five dollars, will go into effect at once.

Counterfeiting has reached such a state of perfection that the Treasury authorities are in despair.

James McGinnis died in Wilkes county on the 20th ult., in the 103rd year of his age.

From Great Bend, in Kansas, to the state's west line, Kansas is being abandoned by many settlers. There has been no rain for ten or eleven months.

In many cases the Arkansas river is over dry, and sheep and lambs are dying for want of food.

Enormous shipments of grain, still going on from the West.

It is estimated that about $50,000,000 will be spent in Europe by Americans this year, of which sum W. H. Vanderbilt is expected to contribute at least $1,000,000.

Gov. Jarvis has ordered a special term of Superior Court for Rowan county, beginning on the 9th of August. Judge McKoy will preside.

Rev. James Jamieson, of the Methodist church, died in Mecklenburg county, Va., and was buried in Danville on the 28th.

John A. Sutter, the distinguished California pioneer, was buried on Thursday, Jume 24th, at Lititz, Pa.

A Constantinople dispatch says the famine continues in the districts of Bayazid, Alashgerd and Van, and the inhabitants are flying to Russian territory. Ten thousand persons, chiefly Kurds, are reported to have perished from hunger.

Political.

Appeals to the Republican office holders have been circulated since April last. Recently every postmaster in the United States has received a blank to fill up his voluntary contribution to the campaign fund. The Campaign Committee is now engaged in forwarding a second installment of its circulars, and the amount desired and expected is fixed at two per cent. of the salary paid to the recipient. Thus a $1,000 postmaster or clerk is notified that he must pony up $20 or expect to be spotted. The committee think now they may elicit something substantial.

—Archibald H. Henderson, Esq., son of the late Judge Archibald Henderson, and father of John S. Henderson, Esq., died at Salisbury on Monday last.

—Gen. Theophilus H. Holmes, well known as an old army and Confederate officer, died recently near Fayetteville, at the age of 76 years.

GENERAL LEACH.—We are highly gratified to see the name of Gen. James Madison Leach as one of the Democratic State Electors at large. General Leach is one of the best campaigners in the State. He has always been successful when before the people, and the cause he espouses has, in his person, one of the hardest and most persistent workers to be found anywhere. Previous to the war, 1859, he defeated Gen. Scales, by a handsome majority; and after the late unpleasantness he defeated Gen. Scott, an able speaker and a strong man of the Republican party of that day. Later he defeated the most popular of the Radicals, Judge Settle, after the most exciting campaign on record. The Statesville *Landmark* relates the following anecdote of the campaign of 1859:

Leach and Scales were then the condidates for Congress in this district, and on one occasion, met at Statesville in joint debate. Two farmers, neighbors, one a strong Whig, the other a devoted Democrat, rode to town together to hear the speeches. The Democrat had never heard Leach speak; the Whig had. The two returned home together, and after they had ridden some distance in silence, the Whig thus addressed his companion: "Well, colonel, what do you think of Leach?" "Ah!" returned the Democrat, after a moment's pause, thoughtfully, and with dejection in his voice, "he's a jumping colter; if he can't break a root he'll jump it."

Gen. Leach says to-day *"come boys,* lets vote Jarvis and Hancock, and give them 40,000 majority in North Carolina.

The Candidates.

It is said by the Republicans that General Hancock has no civil record, and although undoubtedly a good soldier, has no experience as a statesman. The following from the Philadelphia *Ledger*, independent in politics, gives the best possible refutation to the above falsehood.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* is one of the wildest circulated of the independent newspapers of the country. It has a leaning for the Republican side of most political questions, which adds additional value to the following article taken from its columns in regard to the Cincinnati nominees:

HANCOCK.

But it is not alone as a soldier that General Hancock has a history. After the war, and when that difficult problem of the care and restoration of the Southern States, which have been left without governments, had to be grappled with, he justly earned great distinction as an administrator of the laws over the large district of country covered by the States of Louisiana and Texas. What was to be done with these States, that had lost their condition, their privilege and rights as self-governing communities, had exercised the minds of statesmen like Thaddeus Stevens, Steward and Lincoln. But they had to be brought within the pale of the government and to Gen. Hancock was allotted the States above-mentioned, as the Carolinas to Gen. Meade. It was in this capacity that he won his reputation as a soldier administering civil law, and gained at once the acknowledgements of the government and lasting gratitude and admiration of the people whose present and future he had in charge.

ENGLISH.

To Hon. Wm. H. English, of Indiana, nominated by the Democratic convention for Vice-President, belongs the distinction of being the only nominee of any party for the presidency or vice-presidency who is not a general or even a major. His selection as nominee for the second place on the Democratic ticket is unquestionably an inducement for the vote of Indiana, just as that of Gen. Arthur on the Republican ticket is held out for the vote of New York. Mr. English, however, has seen public service of a national character. Of late years he has been in the back-ground as a private citizen of Indiana, but in 1852 he was elected to Congress when he was only thirty years of age, and remained in the House of Representatives until 1861, having been thrice re-elected. He is a native of Indiana, nearly 58 years of age, is a lawyer and citizen with a clean record. In Congress during the Kansas-Nebraska excitement, he prepared a sort of compromise measure, which was quite prominent in the discussion of that day as the "English Bill."

—MR English was born in Scott county, Indiana, on August 17th, 1822, and will be therefore fifty-eight years old at his next birthday. He received a collegiate education; has been a successful lawyer; has been Speaker of the Indiana Legislature; was a member of the United States House of Representatives from 1853 to 1861; has been often spoken of as a possible candidate for the Presidency, is a gentleman of pure life, high integrity and superior abilities. Where best known he is most trusted and esteemed.

Wilmington Star.

—General Sherman, when asked by a reporter what he thought of General Hancock's nomination, replied that he did not have anything to do with politics; "but, if you will sit down," he added, "and write the best thing that can be put in lanquage about General Hancock, as an officer and a gentleman, I will sign it without hesitation."

—We give below the true statement relative to the connection of General Hancock with the execution of Mrs. Surratt, taken from the Philadelphia *Times*.

General Hancock was in command in the Valley when the country was thrown into excitement by the assassination of President Lincoln in 1865, and he was immediately summoned to Washington by President Johnson and assumed the military command at the capital. It was in this way he was associated with the trial by the military court, and the subsequent execution, of the alleged conspirators, including Mrs. Surratt. Much interest has been exhibited in this part of his service, and the prominence of his position has, in the minds of some ignorant people, made his connection with the execution of the prisoners more intimate than is true. It must be remembered that he was in command of a force in and about the capital of about 100,000 men, having, practically, only the Secretary of War and the President as his superiors. With the details of the guarding and care of the prisoners he had nothing whatever to do. They were confined in the Arsenal, and the commander there was General Hartranft, who took the position by order of the Secretary of War. A military commission, ordered by the President, tried the prisoners, found them guilty, condemned some of them to death, and the findings of the military court were approved by the President. The execution had been ordered for the 8th day of July. On the 6th Messrs. Aiken and Clampitt, the counsel of Mrs. Surratt, went before United States Justice Wylie and procured a writ of *habeas corpus*. This was served by the Marshal of the District on General Hancock as the military head of the division. As was his duty he forwarded it to his superior, the President of the United States and the Commander-in Chief. President Johnson at once issued the following proclamation.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, '65.
To Major-General Hancock, Commander, Etc.

I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare that the writ of *habeas corpus* has been heretofore suspended in such cases as this; and I do hereby especially suspend this writ and direct that you proceed and execute the order heretofore given you upon the judgement of the military commission, and you will give this order in return to this writ.

This was endorsed on the writ and, accompanied by United States Attorney-General Speed, Gen. Hancock presented himself before Justice Wylie and made return to the writ. The execution took place the following day. General Hancock saw that the only hope for Mrs. Surratt lay in the power of her daughter to move the President's heart and gave her every facility in his power to gain access to the President. So great was his anxiety in regard to the looked for pardon or reprieve that he placed a line of mounted sentinels from the White House to the place of execution, that the words of grace if spoken at the last minute, should go surely and swiftly. But no such words were spoken.

Col. John W. Forney, an old Republican editor of large influence, sends this special:

"GEN. HANCOCK:—I congratulate you on your nomination for President, and predict your election and the complete restoration of peace to all sections.

Your life-long friend,
JOHN W. FORNEY."

Not satisfied with this he sent another telegram to Mr. Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, then at Cincinnati:

"I congratulate you, my dear old friend, on your great speech in favor of the living hero of Gettysburg—'The Murat of Pennsylvania'—whose nomination at Cincinnati for President will deliver this great commonwealth from the terrible curse that has polluted its fair fame, destroyed the hope of its young men and enriched its insolent politicians. It will be welcome news to hundreds of thousands of Republicans who regard Grant's sacrifice at Chicago as the unspeakable ingratitude of the age, and it will consolidate North and South in the holy bonds of fraternal peace and prosperity."

THE PUBLIC DEBT.—The public debt statement of June, according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to-day, shows a reduction of $10,214,424.51. The reduction is much larger apparently than is in reality due to the operations of this month. By an act of Congress June 2, 1879, $8,375,934 of the fund for the redemption of fractional currency was directed to be applied to the pension fund, on supposition that that amount of fractional currency had been destroyed and would never be presented for redemption, and now that amount is simply subtracted from the debt statement. Taking this out of the reduction, as it appears, and there is only left $1,838,490.51 as the actual debt reduction for the month of June.

CHICAGO, July 2.—A special from Quincy, Ills., to the *Times* says the most intense excitement prevails in the country inundated by the breaking of the Suy Levee. This embankment protected an extent of country seventy miles long and from five to twelve miles wide. Yesterday fully one-third of this area was under water. The crevasse at Cincinnati landing is a half a mile wide and other breaks have occurred. Houses and barns swept away and crops destroyed.

GARFIELD'S RECORD.

A Short Summary of His Doings While in Congress.

Garfield's character is as dubious as his talents are unquestioned.

His hands are stained and unclean, not by mere rumor but by the evidence and testimony of prominent Republicans, by the official record of Congress.

He took twenty shares of Credit Mobiler stock, that is twice as much as most of the other Senators and Representatives—and retained every penny of the enormous cash dividends though he had never paid out one penny for the stock—never paid for it except in votes.

He was a member of the Boss Shepherd District of Columbia ring. In one case he could not deny having received $50,000 for putting through, as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, an enormous appropriation for the swindling DeGolyer pavement. Compelled to admit the receipt of the money, he tried to excuse himself by the assertion, under oath, that the money was a fee received as an attorney. This led to the proof that he never uttered one word or wrote one syllable or did a single thing in the matter except to put through the appropriation, that he never had a case, never received a fee, never acted as an attorney in his life while at Washington. Precisely as in the case of Colfax, the attempted explanation made the thing a thousand times worse. It added to the proof of bribery that of perjury.

He was a leader in the salary-grab, and again, unlike many other members, never returned the $4,000, the taking of which was so unanimously condemned by the people that the very next Congress repealed the law by on almost unanimous vote.

He voted for every one of the many jobs, land grants, subsidies to railroads, etc., that were granted since 1862.

He and Sherman and Stanley Mathews were the three Ohio friends of Mr. Hayes who went down to Louisiana and managed the returning board. The electoral vote of that State was, in reality, not stolen by the returning board, but by Garfield and Sherman, who furnished them with the inspiration, the courage and the temptation to commit the crime. The returning board rascals were only tools in the hands of Garfield and Sherman, who spoke, promised, and acted as the personal and immediate agent of R. B. Hayes.

Garfield made a speech of great power against the Electoral Commission bill, upon the sole ground that it compelled an investigation of the returning-board frauds, compelled to go behind the returns. But, the bill passed, Garfield became a member of the commission. He took this oath: "I, James A. Garfield, do solemnly swear that I will impartially examine and consider all questions submitted to the commission of which I am a member, and a true judgement give thereon, agreeably to the Constitution and laws, so help me God." This oath Mr. Garfield also signed. Yet he voted at least a hundred times with the other seven Republicans against the very and only thing the commission was created to do—to "examine and consider" the questions of fraud—voted that the commission had to be deaf, blind and dumb, could not go behind the returns and, in fact, could examine nothing, exept to count in Hayes.

Garfield, though formerly professing to be a revenue reformer, turned out to be a servile tool of the Eastern protectionists. This present Congress failed to reduce some of the most unjust and oppressive duties largely through the efforts of Garfilled, who as a member of the committee on Ways and Means protected the interests of the Eastern manufacturers.

Garfield's vote on the electoral commission counted in Hayes, after his voice and hand had managed the returning board steal in Louisiana. His election would mean not only the complete popular endorsement of the theft of the Presidency, but practically the continuation of it in same political family.

Garfield is a regular machine politician. He has had no other income than that received from office; he has made his living out of politics for twenty years, he needs office for a living, and is, according to republican evidence contained in the *Congressional Record*, not above temptation.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

The Sun's Charges Against Garfield.

Our contemporary, the *Herald*, which sincerely desires to be right on all the questions of the day, asks us whether it can be true that Jas. A. Garfield has been guilty of bribe taking and perjury. To which we reply that it can be true, and is true. For further information we refer the *Herald* at this time to the testimony embodied in the report of the committee of the House of Representatives known as the Poland committee. This document constituted House report number 77, Forty-second Congress, third session.

Our inquiring contemporary will there find set forth in appalling clearness the evidence of Gen. Garfield's guilt on both charges.

But that report was made public more than seven years ago, and time is merciful even to a convicted bribe-taker and perjurer. People forget.

Therefore, we regard as timely and highly valuable the suggestion of the *Herald* that the people of 1880 be made familiar with the circumstances of Garfield's bribery by Oakes Ames, his denial under oath of the charge, his immediate and terrible conviction of perjury by Mr. Ames and the record of his guilt partly in his own handwriting, his attempt to induce Mr. Ames to commit perjury in his behalf, and his final silence under the cumulative evidence.

Gen. Garfield is now a candidate for President of the United States. It is proper that the people should have all the evidence of this case spread before them anew in the most authoritative shape, in order that they may be spared that humiliation in the eyes of nations which the *Herald* so fervently deprecates.

The further suggestion of our esteemed contemporary, that the demand for another investigation should come from Gen. Garfield himself, would also be eminently proper, were it not for the fact that the first investigation by Congress was exhaustive and conclusive. If there were any ground for an appeal, any room for another investigation, any way to bring one about, Gen. Garfield should have the benefit of the chance to which every criminal, however guilty, is entitled in the opinion of all fair-minded men.

When the *Herald* has refreshed its own recollection of the evidence taken by the Poland committee in 1872, and when it has spread forth the facts of the case for the benefit of its readers, in its own admirably lucid and concise manner of presentation, both the *Herald* and the *Herald's* readers will see that the case was fully and fairly tried, and that the proof of guilt cannot be set aside or disputed.—*New York Sun, 11th ult.*

A Great Enterprise.

The Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company is one of Rochester's greatest business enterprises. Their Hop Bitters have reached a sale beyond all precedent, having from their intrinsic value found their way into almost every household in the land.—*Graphic.*

Political Landmarks.

(From the Statesville Landmark,)

As the Philadelphia *Record* aptly remarks, "the bloody shirt is *wavering.*"

The Democratic party has but to organize and rally once more and its birth-right will be restored.

The Raleigh *Observer* says: "We predict that North Carolina will give Hancock and English 40,000 majority." Our prophecy exactly.

Hancock and English! It fits the mouth vastly better than Garfield and Arhtur. The ticket will likewise fit the presidential and vice-presidential chairs much better.

When Garfield was nominated, dejection, disappointment, disgust, When Hancock was nominated, tar-barrels, music, huzzas, ratification speeches and enthusiasm. A case of wet blanket *versus* fire-works.

In the midst of it all let no Democrat forget himself so far as to utter an ungenerous word of his Uncle Samuel. It was the old man of Gramercy Park who in '76 rendered possible the victory which we will win in '80.

A shout went up from the Cincinnati convention when North Carolina cast her 20 votes solidly for Hancock. Another shout will go up, all over the country, when it is wired abroad on the night of the 2nd of November next that North Carolina has given twice 20,000 majority for Hancock.

CONDENSED TIME.

North Carolina Railroad.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, May 16, 1880.	No. 47 Daily.	No. 45. Daily.	No. 19. Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Charlotte	3 50 a m	4 10 p m	....
" Salisbury	6 03 a m	5 55 p m	....
" High Point	7 31 a m	7 08 p m	....
Arrive Greensboro	8 10 a m	7 37 p m	....
Leave Greensboro	8 20 a m	....	5 00 p m
Arrive Hillsboro	10 23 a m	....	10 22 p m
" Durham	11 02 a m	....	11 57 a m
" Raleigh	12 20 p m	....	3 00 a m
Leave "	3 40 p m	6 00 a m	....
Arrive Goldsboro	6 00 p m	10 00 a m	....

No. 47.—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina daily except Sundays. At Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 45.—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, May 16, 1880.	No. 48. Daily.	No. 42. Daily.	No. 20. Daily. ex. Sun.
Leave Goldsboro	10 10 a m	6 34 p m	....
Arrive Raleigh	12 25 p m	10 45 p m	....
Leave "	3 35 p m	....	7 00 a m
Arrive Durham	4 44 p m	....	9 19 a m
" Hillsboro	5 20 p m	....	11 07 a m
" Greensboro	7 40 p m	....	3 45 p m
Leave "	8 21 p m	6 31 a m	....
Arrive High Point	8 55 p m	7 30 a m	....
" Salisbury	10 16 p m	9 15 a m	....
" Charlotte	12 27 a m	11 17 a m	....

No 48.—Connects at Greensboro with Salem Branch, at Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and South-west.

No. 42.—Connects at Air-Line Junc. with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and South-west; at Charlotte with C., C. & A. Railroad for all points South and South-east.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro daily except Sunday				8 30 p m
Arrive Kernersville	"	"	"	10 00 p m
Arrive Salem	"	"	"	10 30 p m
Leave Salem	"	"	"	5 00 p m
Arrive Kernersville	"	"	"	5 40 p m
Arrive Greensboro	"	"	"	7 00 p m

Connecting at Greensboro with Trains on R. & D. and N. C. Railroads.

Sleep'g Cars Without Change,

Run both ways with Trains Nos. 48 and 47, between New York and Atlanta via Richmond, Greensboro and Charlotte, and between Greensboro and Augusta; and on Trains Nos. 42 and 45 between Boston and Savannah.

Through Tickets on sale at Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte, and at all principal points South, South-west, West North and East. For Emigrant rates to points in Arkansas and Texas, address

J. R. MACMURDO,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.

JOB PRINTING of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at the PRESS OFFICE.

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Hinshaw Brothers,

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WINSTON, N. C.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, General Merchandise, Guano,

Grass Seeds, Fertilizers and Country Produce.

OUR EFFORTS TO BUILD UP A LARGE TRADE HAS BEEN CROWNED with success, and we have been compelled to double the size and capacity of our former storehouse, which gives us the best arranged and most convenient store-rooms in the State. We have added very many articles to our stock and separated our wholesale department from the retail and made it very complete and we are now pleased to offer to the Spring trade both wholesale and retail a stock, in quality, variety and magnitude, never before equaled in this market, and with our increased facilities and renewed energy, we intend to offer our customers greater inducements than ever before, and by pursuing the same course as heretofore, we hope and expect to achieve still greater results, and to merit the same. We will continue to have in stock a full line of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Calicos	Ladies' H'dfs,	Cottonades,	Putty,	Coffee,
Lawns,	Ladies' Ruffs,	Linens,	Locks,	Sugar,
Piques,	Ladies' Shawls,	Jeans,	Hinges,	Syrup,
Linens,	Ladies' Kid Gloves,	Cassimeres,	Screws,	Soda,
Poplins,	Perfumery,	Doeskins,	Kettles,	Fish,
Worsteds,	Ribbons,	Broadcloths,	Mule Shoes,	Salt,
Cashmeres,	Insertings,	Fries' Jeans,	Horse Shoes,	Meat,
Silks,	Hamburg Edgings,	Counterpanes,	Mattocks, Hoes,	Lard,
Grasscloths,	Plaids,	Shirts & Collars,	Horse Shoe Nails,	Flour,
Swiss Muslins,	Sheetings,	Ties & Suspenders,	Grindstones,	Meal,
Victoria Lawns,	Cotton Yarns,	Pocket Knives,	Oils & Lead,	Kegs,
Jaconets,	Drillings,	Knives & Forks,	Varnishes,	Tubs,
Bl'ched Domestic,	Cambrics,	Nails,	Drugs, DyeStuffs,	Rope,
Ladies' Ties,	Osnabergs,	Axes,	Pat'nt Medicines,	Corn,
Ladies' Collars,	Flannels,	Hammers,	Leather,	Chop.
Ladies' Cuffs,	Hickory Shirtings,	Saws,	Crockery,	Oats,
Ladies' Hosiery,	Bed Ticking,	Glass,	Stationery,	Rye,

Paints, Notions of every description, White Goods, Trunks and Valises, Sole, Harness and Upper Leather, Blankets, Oil Cloths, Table Linens, Napkins, Umbrellas, &c. A large assortment of all colors and numbers of J. & P. Coats' SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON, always on hand, at same prices and on same terms that it is sold by the largest jobbing houses in America. You will save freight by buying from us. We continue to keep

Best Assortment of ALPACAS in Town,

and offer inducements in Ladies' Dress Goods. We are Sole Agents for the Winchester Cassimeres, Boots and Shoes, which are so well and favorably known that it is only necessary to state that we will offer this year a greater variety of both than ever before. Every pair of Shoes and Boots fully warranted.

It is a conceded fact that we carry a larger and better assorted stock and sell more Boots and Shoes than any house in this county.

Our Wholesale Department will be more complete this year than ever before, and we are fully prepared to meet all competition both here and elsewhere, and ask our country merchants to make a note of this.

20,000 BAGS FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS, THIS SPRING, OF

ALLISON & ADDISON'S

"STAR BRAND"

COMPLETE MANURE FOR TOBACCO.

Dried Fruits & Country Produce taken in exchange for Merchandise.

We invite all to come and examine our Stock and Prices before purchasing.

N. H. MEDEARIS, of Forsyth,
THOS. H. PEGRAM, Jr., of Winston,
J. W. MARTIN, of Davie,
W. H. BYNUM, of Stokes,
E. F. WALL, of Surry,
Are with us as Salesmen, and invite their friends and acquaintances to call and see them.

Respectfully,

April 10, 1880. HINSHAW BROTHERS

NEW GOODS

AT THE OLD STAND OF F. FRIES,

SALEM, N. C.

IN ORDER TO SUPPLY THE INCREASING DEMAND FOR GOODS AT THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE, I have had a buyer in the Northern cities to make selections in person, and now have ready for inspection

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK,

to which I invite the attention of my old

Wholesale and Retail Customers,

and all who may wish to buy.

The stock is FULL in every branch, including

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

It would be too tedious to enumerate all the attractions, but would particularly call attention to the fine selection of SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, PLAIDS, OPERA, RED AND WHITE FLANNELS, REPELLANTS, CASHMERES, NOTIONS, GENTLEMEN'S & LADIES' FINE MERINO UNDERWEAR, ZIEGLER & BROTHER'S HAND SEWED BOOTS, AND LADIES' FINE SHOES.

I will also sell, as heretofore, the Goods of F. & H. FRIES, HOLT'S, RANDLEMAN'S AND CONCORD PLAIDS. Also the different brands of RANDOLPH SHEETINGS at FACTORY PRICES.

I have the agency for the sale of **J. & P. COAT'S CELEBRATED SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON,** at PHILADELPHIA PRICES. This thread is acknowledged to have no superior in the market.

I also continue the agency of the justly celebrated

AVERY PLOWS,

which have, by numerous trials, proved to be superior to any heretofore introduced in this section. In addition to their excellence, the price should induce every farmer to buy them.

Give me a call, and I will satisfy you that I intend to sell you

A GOOD BARGAIN

in anything I have to offer, as I have bought exclusively for CASH, thereby giving my customers the benefit of all cash discounts, and will sell my goods at a very short profit.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 23, 1879. **H. W. FRIES.**

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1880.

LOCAL ITEMS.

HANDS WANTED.

Girls wishing work in a Cotton Factory should see or write to

F. & H. FRIES,
Salem, N. C.

A CHANGE.—The Winston M. E. Sunday School excursion to Danville, will take place on Friday the 9th, instead of Thursday, as noticed in our last week's issue. The change was caused by failure to secure the necessary cars for Thursday.

—The oats crop will be short. So say the farmers.

—Postoffice Directory crowded out. Will appear next week.

—Rev. J. T. Zorn left for Chapel Hill, on Tuesday evening.

—New Moon yesterday, Wednesday, at 8 o'clock in the morning.

—Dog Days began on yesterday, 7th, and will end Friday, August 20th.

—The Amateur Band realized $50 at their promenade concert Saturday night.

—F. & H. Fries have begun digging the foundation for their new factory building.

—Joseph Knaus is again at his post, ready to attend to the wants of his patrons.

—Some young folks had a picnic at Harrison Reed's place, on Thursday of last week.

—Several parties imagined Main street a race track on Saturday last. Too much brandy aboard.

—Severe storms passed over portions of Stokes county on Tuesday and Thursday of last week.

—Mrs. E. A. Vogler and daughters left on Monday to visit her daughter, Mrs. Jesse Carter, at Madison.

—One day last week, David Blum killed a very large snake of the copperhead species, in his cellar.

—Tink has declared himself for Hancock and English, and says he never "sets his triggers" for nothing.

—The blow we had one day last week uprooted one of the venerable old trees, on the creek bank, near the bridge.

—Certain little boys should not set their older brothers such bad examples by smoking cigars on the streets.

—Rejoiced was the little darkey who picked up 75 cents in the public square, Sunday morning after the promenade concert.

—The old cistern in front of the Music hall, being no longer needed, the water has been cut off, and is being filled up.

—Peaches were brought in last week, and $3.50 per bushel asked. The man who had them went on up Main street *trying* to sell them.

—Salem Hay Scales, noticed last week as undergoing a thorough repairing, are now in good order and ready for weighing hay, cattle, &c.

—At the target shooting by Winston Light Infantry, on Monday, Robert Spencer, for the best shot, carried off the gold medal.

—We are glad to see S. A. C. Everett, of Macon, Ga., in town on a visit to his parents and friends in Winston, looking well.

—The members of the Amateur Band return their thanks to the ladies who so kindly assisted them at their promenade concert last Saturday night.

—Thanks to Mrs. Church for specimens of the finest tomatoes we have seen this season. They were grown in grandfather Vogler's garden.

—The first water mellons this season, made their appearance last week. They were carted round by Tink, and sold by Ned Harris at 50 and 75 cents each.

—James Reich has rented the part of the Shoe Factory building next to the Vogler Store building, for the purpose of opening a tin ware manufactory.

—Our policeman had several arrests to make Saturday evening last. Too much enthusiasm by some over the proposed horse-race and Fourth of July the cause.

The stray hen that was lurking about the public square last week is supposed to have come to town to look after some "spring chickens" brought in.

—The races at Waughtown, on Saturday, were mere trials, yet they attracted a large crowd of people. Some very creditable trotting was chronicled by the judges.

—A colored boy ran around the new race course, half a mile, in three minutes, on Monday evening. He won the quarter put up, and invested it in ice cream to cool off on.

—The bucks, and their wives, and their sisters, and their cousins and their aunts, and several old grannies, visited the Mineral Spring in full force on last Sunday afternoon.

—Sunday, the 4th, was the first anniversary of the death of old "Buck;" but as uncle Jake's mind is so occupied trying to solve why Grant wasn't nominated, we doubt if he thought of it.

—The first crop of hay throughout this section of country is of an inferior grade. All except a few, higher meadows were several times overflowed, consequently most hay is dusty.

—The Sunday School and members of New Friendship church are making efforts to raise money enough to buy an organ for the use of the Sunday School and church at that place.

—We were shown an Irish potatoe, this year's growth, of the Early Rose variety, taken from H. S. Crist's garden, which measured seventeen inches in circumference one way and eight inches the other way.

"Ah," exclaimed an old veteran on hearing the result of the Cincinnati Convention, "another chance to go for Hancock, I 'went for him' several times during the war, and shall now go for him again in November.

—The arch over Tar river, on New Shallowford street, near F. & H. Fries' cotton and woolen mills, is nearing completion, and will be a substantial piece of work. Dr. Shaffner superintends the work.

—We regret that our friend, C. T. Pfohl, accidently hurt his hand in our office on last Friday afternoon, while watching the workings of one of our power presses.

—The copartnership of Cooper & Hendricks, in the milling business, has been dissolved by mutual consent. W. J. Cooper being now the sole proprietor of the old Salem Mill.

—On the 29th of June, a severe storm passed through parts of Davidson county, and in the vicinity of Midway, blew down much fencing, timber, &c. In Lick Skillet, it blew down Jackson Eller's stable.

—Oats, in Davidson, sown last fall, made a tolerably fair crop, but the Spring sowing is almost a failure, rust having damaged it badly, and much of it will never be cut. The same complaint in Forsyth.

—Chloe Stewart, of Broadbay township, this county, is 93 years old, has never worn spectacles, knits, sews, spins, walks about and does house work. She suffers occasionally with a severe caugh, otherwise her health is good.

—Charles E. Shore and lady arrived on Thursday night last, on a visit to his parents, and on Friday night were serenaded by Salem Band. Charley left again Sunday night, going by private conveyance to Hight Point. His lady will spend the Summer with his parents.

—See notice elsewhere of F. W. Meller's Ice Cream. Mr. M. has been long and favorably known as a manufacturer of Ice Cream, and we know of nothing that will cool you off quicker this hot weather than a saucer of uncle Frank's inimitable cream.

—A party of some thirty ladies, gengentlemen and children, under the care of our worthy Sheriff, Fogle, started for the mountains of Stokes, on Wednesday last. They will probably extend their tour to the mountains of Virginia. We wish them a pleasant trip.

—Quite a number of persons; some from a distance, visited this place and Winston on Saturday last for the purpose of witnessing the celebration of the Fourth, but as there was no display of any kind some of them had a little fun anyhow, and left. To keep posted on such things, subscribe for the PRESS.

—They had a lively time in Winston on last Saturday, a couple of "scrimages," one shooting scrape, five or six runaways, and at night the programme wound up with a "can can" performance by a company of male and female tramps, who "lit" in the place, representing themselves as once belonging to Cole's circus.

—Robert Gorrell, Bob Mosely, Nath. Stockton, and several others, are off on an extended trip through the mountains of Western N. C. We don't know how long they intend being gone, but we'll wager our bottom dime that uncle Bob has the boys back in time for the November election.

—When eating oranges never throw the peel on the sidewalk. It is not only dangerous for pedestrians, but when a man steps on a piece and slides six or eight feet, not knowing what part of his anatomy is going to strike the ground, it makes him express himself in language too horrible.

—A list of letters remaining in the Postoffice, at Salem, N. C., July 1, 1880: Frank Alspaugh, John Chavis, John Everett, (col.), G. W. Fulk, Shadrack Grogan, 2, Miss Sallie C. Hester, Mrs. Lydia Kirk, Miss Addie Swaim, Jeff Swaim, George Williard, John Walls.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

—Mrs. Wm. Johnson, of South Fork township, has a "pullet" four months old, that lays an egg every other day regularly. This is the youngest laying hen we ever heard of. Mr. Johnson, one of the largest corn growers in his section, brought the first roasting ears of the New River variety to town week before last.

—We frequently hear our farmers in Davidson county make use of about the following expression: "If I get another pull at the fence law, I'll bet I'll vote different to what I did the other time." One reason of this change of opinion is that cattle have became very mischievous, destroying wheat, oats, corn and other produce.

—A public address, and installation of the officers of Salem Lodge, No. 36, I. O. O. F., will take place at Brown's Hall, Winston, on next Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, C. M. Busbee, D. G. M., of Raleigh, officiating and delivering the address. All citizens of Winston and Salem, and others, are most respectfully invited to attend.

—A few days ago, Daniel Sink, Jr., of Davidson county, started to Salem with a load of hay, and in crossing Southfork bridge, near Hopewell, his mule slipped and fell and bruised himself considerably. The bridge was swept away during a late freshet, and the builders made the new one too steep for convenience, but we are glad to learn that the contractors intend to remedy the matter.

—Mat. Stewart & Co., commenced threshing wheat in Davidson county, on the 1st inst., and so far, as a general thing, wheat yields a fair crop to the amount of straw, commonly about 3 bushels to the 100 sheaves. We also notice the threshing machines of Messrs. Spaugh & Mendenhall, Enochs & Co., Snider, Shore, & Co., and others, are at work, and the yield of wheat is better than expected, in this county.

—The word "chawed," would have been applicable to the farmer who sold his stock of butter, chickens and eggs to one of the "buyers at the bridge," one day last week, when he came on to town and heard the profit the buyer made of off his purchase. Moral.—Do not let these peddlers fleece you, but bring you produce on to town and learn the prices paid, or take the PRESS, in which you can every week see a correct market report.

—Winston and Salem were among the first places to organize a Jarvis and Hancock Club. It numbers over one hundred and fifty men, good and true, and daily additions are being made. By fall it will be a rousing club, with enthusiasm enough to wake up the sleepiest politician within reach. Go it, and let Brown's hall be full at every meeting. The door is open to all repenting Republicans from now till the day of reckoning in November next. Don't delay.

—Internal Revenue Collections, Fifth District for the week ending Saturday, July 3rd, 1880:—

Monday	$2,886 72
Tuesday	3,935 10
Wednesday	4,322 49
Thursday	943 20
Friday	3,503 96
Saturday	2,723 88
Total	$18,315 33

Collections for month of June, 1880, $80,335.18.

Collections for fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1780, $911,908.83.

—Oh, the cheek that tramps have. Recently a number took up camp near an old farmer's house, and after begging for provisions, which the farmer kindly gave them, they went to the house after breaking up camp and wanted to know if they could *buy* some whisky. They got no whisky, but instead a sound lecture from the old farmer for going about begging their bread when they had money to spend for whisky.

—Miss Lula Fries and Miss Lettie Patterson are on a visit to the mountains. Mr. A. E. Welfare and Thadeus Butner are also among the mountains of Ashe. Dr. Shaffner's family and Miss Sallie Shaffner started for Asheville on Monday. C. W. Vogler is also on a visit to Asheville. Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Hamilton are with relatives in Ashe county for the heated term. Miss Rosa Mickey accompanies them. Mrs. R. L. Patterson and family are visiting S. F. Patterson, in Caldwell, for the season. Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Pfohl are in Ashe county. Joseph Stockton and lady are in Asheville. F. E. Fries is off for the mountains.

Census of Winston and Salem.

We are indebted to a friend for the following statement of the census of Winston and Salem:

In Western portion of Winston,	1,756
In Eastern " " "	1,393
Total in Winston,	3,149
In Western portion of Salem,	768
In Eastern " " "	586
Total in Salem,	1,354

Population of Winston corporation, not in the township, 333, making a total for Winston corporation of 3,482.

EDITORS OF PRESS:—I send enumeration of Broadbay township. No of inhabitants, 1,107; Farms, 190; Schools, 2; Blind, 1; Deaths, 14.

W. H. SHEPPERD.

Sunday School Centennial.

The Raikes Centennial Anniversary was celebrated in the Moravian Church on Tuesday evening last. The church was crowded to its fullest extent. The programme published was observed, except that sickness prevented Revs. Brown and Page from delivering their addresses. Rev. E. Rondthaler, D. D., and Rev. F. H. Johnston discussed their subjects as well as their own. The lectures of these gentlemen were well given and full of suggestions valuable to teachers and scholars. The music was fine. Rev. P. J. Carraway's address was an excellent production. It was a beautiful sight to see so many children of our two towns engaged in singing the praises of their Redeemer. May the Sunday School cause ever be near the hearts of all of us.

Republican County Convention.

The Republicans of Forsyth county assembled in Tise's hall, on Saturday last, to make arrangements for the campaign and elect delegates to the State Convention at Raleigh, and the Congressional District Convention. John Henry Mastin was Chairman, and W. H. Goslen and N. S. Wilson were elected Secretaries. It has long been known that there was a strong opposition element in the Republican party in this connty against the Revenue Ring running the political machine of the county, and it cropped out distinctly on Saturday last, resulting in fisticuffs and abuse. The excitement ran high, and resulted in a compromise as to delegates. We wish every Democrat could have seen the wolf-like harmony of last Saturday's meeting. It really seemed as if the pack were ready to devour each other, a result most devoutly to be hoped for during the Summer campain. The Republicans evidently had the "rabies," and it was difficult to restore apparent harmony.

Commissioners' Court.

Court met Monday. Proceedings as follows:

Allowed J. P. & J. N. Apple to retail malt liquors in Winston for 3 months, and for twelve months, if desired.

H. P. Slater and J. N. Anderson appointed Commissioners to let out the job of repairing the bridge across Muddy Creek at the lower end of Bethania, to the lowest bidder.

Sheriff authorized to grant license to S. H. Smith to retail malt liquors for 12 months.

N. A. Harper qualified as Deputy Sheriff.

H. Holder was authorized to examine Salem Bridge, and repair same where needed, and report to next meeting.

T. T. Best announced that Fogle Brothers were the lowest bidders for repairing Court-room and Clerk's office, the sum being $145; and $16 for outbuildings.

The following jurors were drawn for next Inferior Court:

Solomon Tice, J. W. Grubbs, E. A. Ebert, E. J. Sapp, Ransom Sink, J. T. Crumpler, J. A. Gray, Joshua Lineback, James C. Crews, W. R. Snider, William Sheets, F. A. Tucker, D. S. Ham, F. M. Marshall, J. S. Crews, Wm. Rights, J. A. Shouss, C. O. Vest, Thornton Fulp, T. N. Marshall, Elijah Hester, J. J. Lineback, Benj. Hampton, Eli Weavill, Wesley Culler, Geo. H. Idol, A. A. Crater, J. H. Fulk, Francis Shore, Jacob Smith.

P. A. Cox was appointed as one of the Assessors at large for the county, in place of R. L. Cox, resigned. Appointment to take effect from date of R. L. Cox's resignation.

Wm. White authorized to paint belfry of Court-House.

Sheriff settled with Board on Tuesday morning.

Tax lists to be revised on Monday next.

Jarvis and Hancock Club.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—On the evening of the 1st of July, the Hancock and Jarvis Club of Winston township held its second session in the Court-House. Hereafter it will hold its meetings in Brown's Opera-House, on Thursday evenings. It will be open at all times, so that every one may have access to the papers belonging to the Club.

C. B. Watson, Esq., was loudly called for, and responded in a stirring speech. He gave a glowing description of the Cincinnati Convention, as seen by him, and said that it was a proud day for any Democrat to look upon that intelligent and dignified body, as the representatives of the party to which he belonged; and especially for a Southern Democrat, when he compared the Southern delegation of his party with the same delegation of the Republican party that met at Chicago, who were notoriously fickle, that they could be swayed to and fro by the promise of reward.

He then drew a comparison between Hancock and Garfield;—How the one met the Southern soldier and disputed every inch of ground with him; how the other fell back before the fire of cannons with the drummers. How the one, when the war was over, made the military subservient to the civil power; how the other has stood under the very shadow of the "bloody-shirt" flag, and dabbled in Credit Mobilier.

The gentleman said that there was, in reality, but one National party; the other was sectional. That the South was compelled, in self-defence, to be solid. That the Republicans expected to "bring down the country" by firing the hearts of the Northerners against the South, as unconquered "rebels." That they did not even count on a Southern State,—unless *perhaps* North Carolina, (whew!) Under these circumstances, he could not see how any respectable white man of the South could belong to the party that so wilfully ignored him.

Judging from the Democracy that fell from his lips, he expressed himself happily and truly when he said that he was full of the "stuff."

After the speech sixty new names were added to the list which will form one of the billows of the popular vote upon which Gen. Hancock will ride into the White-House and beneath which Garfield will be "drowned."

Respectfully,
MICAWBER.

No Hospital Needed.

No palatial hospital needed for Hop Bitters patients, nor large-salaried talented puffers to tell what Hop Bitters will do or cure, as they tell their own story by their certain absoluted cares at home.

—An Iron Lemon Squeezer was lost in the public square on Saturday night last, the finder of which will be rewarded by taking it to A. C. Vogler's Furniture Store.

ICE CREAM.

PURE FRESH ICE CREAM, at At MELLER'S OLD STAND.

WANTED!
40,000 SPOKES IMMEDIATELY,
at Waughtown.

DIED.

Recently, near Dalton's, Stokes county, of typhoid fever, Mr. SEATON WESTMORELAND, aged 32 years.

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat, (white) per bush	$1 25 to $1 40
Wheat, (red) " "	1 00 to 1 30
Corn, per bushel,	65 to 70
Oats, " "	40 to 50
Rye, " "	90 to 1 00
Barley, per bush	75 to 80
Flour, per hundred,	3 25 to 3 75
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel,	55 to 60
Peas, (white,) "	65 to 70
Beans, (col'd,) "	40 to 60
Beans, (white,) "	75 to 90
Onion Setts, per bushel,	00 to 00
Pork,	6 to 10
Country Meat, (hog round,)	8 to 9
Hams	10 to 00
Green Apples per bushel,	0 00 to 0 00
Eggs, per dozen,	10 to 12½
Butter, per pound,	15 to 20
Tallow, " "	7 to 8
Beeswax, " "	20 to 00
Flax Seed, per bushel,	1 00 to 0 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bush.	65 to 1 00
Potatoes, sweet, "	75 to 80
Cabbage, per pound,	1½ to 2
Chickens, per dozen,	0 00 to 0 00
Hay, per hundred,	50 to 60
Fodder, per hundred bdls.,	00 to 00
Shucks, per hundred lbs.,	00 to 00

Winston Tobacco Market.

REPORTED BY A. B. GORRELL.

Winston, N. C., July, 7, 1880.

Lugs, Common green	4 00 to 5 50
" Good working	6 00 to 7 00
Fillers, Common leafy	6 50 to 7 50
" Good leafy	8 00 to 10 00
" Rich, waxy	10 00 to 13 00
Smokers, Common	5 00 to 7 00
" Good	7 50 to 9 00
" Fine	10 00 to 15 00
" Fancy	12 00 to 18 00
Rich, bright leaf	10 00 to 12 00
Sun cured fillers	7 00 to 11 00
Wrappers, Common bright	12 00 to 15 00
" Good bright	25 00 to 30 00
" Fine	35 00 to 4 500
" Fancy	50 00, 60 00 to 75 00
" Good red	13 00 to 15 00
Mahogany wrappers, common	14 00 to 18 00
" " good	20 00 to 30 00
" " fine	37 50 45 00 to 65 00

Market active and strong. Especially so, far all common grades. Breaks are not so large, from the fact that the planters are very busy, and the bulk of the crop has been delivered.

CHARLOTTE, July. 1.—Flour $3 00 a $3.25. Wheat 1 26 1a30. Corn 65 a 70. Oats 44 a 00. Bacon 7¼ a 8. Potatoes, sweet, $0 00 a 0.

NEW YORK, July. 4.—Flour 5 00 a 5 65 Wheat $1 10 a $1 20. Corn 47 a 50. Oats 30 a 34.

CINCINNATI, July. 4.—Wheat 0 90 a 1 00; Corn 40 a 00; Oats, 30 a 00; Flour, $5 00 a 5 25.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE LEADING COMPANY OF THE WORLD.
Assets, over - - $30,000,000.
Total Claims Paid, SEVENTY MILLION DOLLARS.
New York Office, 45 William Street.
DAVENPORT & CO., GENERAL AGENTS,
1113 Main Street, Richmond, Va.
J. A. LINEBACK, SALEM, N. C.,
Agent for Salem, Winston and vicinity.

CHICKERING PIANOS
Other Pianos wear out
BUT THEY GO ON FOREVER.
VICTORS in all great contests and for 53 years past the acknowledged Standard of the World. Musical Perfection, Wonderful Durability and Reasonable Cost. True economy indicates purchase of a genuine Chickering and no other.
LAST CHANCE TO BUY CHEAP
Chickering & Sons largely advanced their prices Feb. 1. Our old contracts expire April 1, and we will fill all orders received before that date at old rates. Our prices now are positively the lowest in America. Order now and save from $35 to $50 on the purchase. Present rates guaranteed only to April 1.
LUDDEN & BATES, Savannah, Ga.
Wholesale Agents for Ga., Fla., S. C., N. C., & Ala.

Democratic Candidates for President and Vice-President.

A. C. VOGLER,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, COFFINS, CASKETS, &c.,
MAIN STREET.
SALEM, N. C.

I have a new HEARSE and am prepared to attend burials at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Undertaking in all its branches. A. C. V.
May 6, 1880.—18

I. W. DURHAM,
PRACTICAL
Marble-Worker
AND DEALER IN
MONUMENTS
AND
TOMBSTONES.
WINSTON, N. C.
Write for Price List and Designs.
March 21—26-12—1 year.

1880. 1880.
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED at Mrs. DOUTHIT'S, a large assortment of all kinds of
MILLINERY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.,
for the Spring and Summer of 1880, which will be sold cheap for cash.
All are invited to call.
MRS. T. B. DOUTHIT.
Salem, N. C., April 8, 1880.

SUPERLATIVE
BAKING POWDER.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Absolutely Pure.
THE SUPERLATIVE BAKING POWDER is the standard article of the *United States* for strength and purity. The best article for general baking purposes.
It is the Cook's Favorite.
Warranted perfectly pure and superior to any thing of the kind now in the market, for healthfulness and strength, producing at all times the
Most Delicious Cookery.
For sale by Grocers or sent direct by mail on receipt of sixty (60) cents for one pound cans. Sold in Cans only.
Full Strength Guaranteed.
Address
SUPERLATIVE
Baking Powder Company,
143 Chambers St., New York.
Show this to your Grocer.
April 1, 1880.

Nissen Wagon Manufacturing Co
Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, &c.
Post Office
SALEM, N. C.

ESTABLISHED BY J. P. NISSEN, 1834.
WORKS AT Waughtown.
Best is always cheapest in the end.

WE are better prepared for making wagons than ever before, having a much larger and better stock of thoroughly air-seasoned lumber, and the best wagon mechanics to be procured.
We employ no apprentices, and always endeavor to make
OUR WORK OUR BEST ADVERTISEMENT AND GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.
All who use wagons must not forget that first-class work cost more and is worth more than cheap work.
We also keep a large stock of BUILDING LUMBER and LONG LEAF SHINGLES, at lowest prices.
Waughtown, Forsyth County, N. C., Feb 27, 1878—no9tf.

JOHN GATLING, President, W. H. CROW, Vice-President
W. S. PRIMROSE, Secretary and Treasurer,
P. COWPER Adjuster and Supervisor.
NORTH CAROLINA
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.
INSURES ALL CLASSES OF Insurable Property,

Against Loss or Damage by Fire,
On the Most Reasonable Terms.
Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.
Encourage Home Institutions.
J. W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C.
J. A. LINEBACK, Agent, at Salem, N. C.

NOTION & VARIETY STORE,
SALEM, N. C
REMOVED TO THE BELO BUILDING.
LADIES:
Anticipating a fine trade this season, we have bought largely, and now have the pleasure of inviting your attention to
AN ATTRACTIVE SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK
at prices surprisingly cheap.
A beautiful line of Galloon and Hercules Braids, Ball and other Worsted Fringes, much in demand for Cloak and Dress Trimmings.
Newest styles in Buttons, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces, Neckwear, &c.
A full line of Zephyrs, Germantown and Shetland Wools always on hand.
Have just added to our Stock a nice line of Perfumeries, Hair Oils, &c.
We call particular attention to our beautiful line of Glass and Lava Ware, suitable for Christmas and Birthday presents *just received*, consisting of Toilet Setts, Vases, Card Stands.
Those at a distance will be amply repaid by a to our Store.
In the selection of Goods the interest of the customer is kept constantly in view, knowing that taking care of those who buy of us is equivalent to taking care of ourselves, that is, winning our customers' confidence and their continued patronage.
Respectfully,
April 1880 J. BLICKENDERFER

REMOVAL.
O. K. W. HOWARD
Would inform his friends and customers that he has moved from Winston to the
OLD FULKERSON STORE,
SALEM, N. C.,
and, as heretofore, he will be the pioneer of low prices. Believing in a nimble sixpence, he will endeavor always to sell at the lowest possible rates,
FAMILY and STAPLE GROCERIES, STAPLE DRY GOODS & SHOES.
Coffee, 15 cents; Sugar 10 cents and other goods proportionately low. A full supply always on hand.
CALL AND SEE HIM.

FLAGG'S
IMPROVED PATENT LIVER PAD!
NEVER GETS HARD.
CAN BE MADE ANY STRENGTH DESIRED. LASTS TWICE AS LONG.
Diseases Cured without Drugging the System.
CURES
Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Rheumatism, Costiveness, Female Weakness, Sick & Nervous Headache.

These Pads Cure all Diseases by Absorption. No Noxious Pills, Oils, or Poisonous Medicines are taken into the Stomach. The Pads are worn over the Pit of the Stomach, covering the Great Nerve Centre, also the Liver and Stomach. A gentle Vegetable Tonic is absorbed into the circulation of the Blood and Liver, purifying the Blood, stimulating the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action, and strengthening the Stomach to digest food. PRICE OF PADS $1 AND $2 EACH. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS, or sent by Mail or Express.
Manufactured at 39 & 41 NORTH LIBERTY ST., BALTIMORE, MD.
For sale in Winston at the Drug Stores of Montague &Gray, and S. H. Smith.

FLORAL PANEL PICTURES, LILIES OF THE VALLEY. ROSES and DAISES, CALLA LILIES. Beautiful ornaments at the BOOKSTORE.

SHE WAS RIGHT.

BY C. H. THAYER.

She stands before her mirror, fair,
In girlish innocence and grace,
Preparing with ingenious touch
To heighten charms of form and face.
She brushes with unsparing hand
Her silken tresses, long and bright,
For she assuredly intends
To look her very best to-night.

She quickly plaits the gleaming strands,
And as the rose-hues tint her cheek,
She says, "He surely loves me, and
I wonder why he does not speak?"
Then as the braids are deftly placed,
She curls in a bewitching way
The tiny locks that o'er her brow
In negligent profusion stray.

A leafy bud she now selects,
Disposing it as if by chance
Amid the curls, then bird-like gives
A quick and scrutinizing glance.
The pretty dimpling smiles reveal
Her satisfaction at the sight,
And then she sighs and murmurs low,
"I hope that he will speak to-night."

Bright gems are clasped on neck and brow,
The silken robe before unworn
Is laced, and bows coquettishly
Serve to embellish and adorn.
And then—no, no, I'll never tell
The little secrets beauty knows
To give the last enchanting touch,
From which she blossoms like the rose.

Enough that every moment fair
And fairer still indeed she seems,
A sight the fairies might invoke
To haunt our brightest, fondest dreams.
Then all equipped, e'en to the foot
That gleams on satin from the floor,
She stands and leisurely surveys
The charming figure o'er and o'er.

No wonder that she smiles and nods
Back to the face she knows is fair;
No wonder she her head uplifts
With such a proud audacious air.
Another look—"Ah, yes," she says,
"He will, I'm sure, propose to-night;"
Then gathering up her dainty robes,
She goes below, and—*she was right!*

MY NIGHT LODGER.

Every person said I was a queer little girl. I can't remember when they did not say that. But from all that I can learn, I was not a queer baby. I cried like any other child, and was quite as troublesome, so the queerness must have been acquired.

I cannot discover wherein my queerness lies; when I ask my friends, they say, "Why—well, you are different from other folks." A very clear and satisfactory definition!

This having the word "queer" attached to my name used to annoy me; my dolls were the only specimens of humanity to whom I confessed this. To them I confided all my secrets and my manifold trials. They were attentive listeners—never interrupted me. There was Rosa, the very large one, she was my prime favorite, and—oh, there were so many of them I cannot describe them.

When I was eleven years old our folks tried to make me think I was too old to play with dolls. I felt as though life would have no pleasure for me were my dolls taken from me. No one knowing how I loved them. I used to go to my room and, locking the door to keep my fun-loving brothers and sisters from intruding, I would play by the hour with my miniature family. Another favorite resort of mine was the garret. It was full of boxes, barrels and chests, containing old papers, books and letters. Many of the letters were very ancient, written by relatives of whom I had scarcely heard. There were letters from parents to children, from brothers to sisters, and love-letters. The latter interested me the most, although I thought they were rather silly. I suppose I could not appreciate the height and depth, and length and breadth, of the tender passion.

Filling my pockets with apples, I would take possession of the garret and some comfortable old chair, minus an arm or rocker, and there I would sit for hours, reading. I had a passion for ghost stories, and stories of robbers and pirates, although they used to frighten me terribly. When in the midst of a most frightful story, down would tumble a bundle of something from the rafters, making considerable noise, and leading me to imagine the ghosts and the robbers had stepped from the book to the garret.

An old apple-tree stood by one of the windows; it had the greatest faculty for unearthly creaking and groaning, and the lightning-rod kept up a malicious racket. I declare it is a wonder I didn't lose my senses, reading so much trash and hearing so many fearful sounds.

But this has nothing to do with my "lodger." I believe I am becoming garrulous.

In the first place, I must tell you papa was a rich farmer, and our neighbors were "few and far between."

When I was in my twelfth year papa and mamma made up their minds to take a pleasure trip to the far West. This was something unusual; they seldom left home. Well, they went; and my two sisters, two brothers and myself had a gay time "keeping house."

One day, all except myself and our servant girl were invited to go to a dinner party. I confess I dreaded to have them go.

"Kate, we will bring you any amount of candy," said one.

"Now, pet, you know you and Sarah can stay here just as well as not," said another.

"Don't be a baby, Kitty," said a third.

Finally, I resignedly bade them "get out of my sight."

Sarah and I were good friends; she told me stories and sang songs till I began to think it was quite a fine thing to be left at home.

Tired of staying in the house, I sauntered down the front walk, and amused myself by indulging in a forbidden pleasure—swinging on the gate. Looking down the road, I spied a man coming along. I flew to the house, and, satisfied that he was coming in, I ran to Sarah. Seizing her dress with both hands, I exclaimed—

"Oh, Sarah! there is a dreadful-looking man coming into the house!"

Sarah picked up the poker and walked to the door, while I, imitating her example, snatched a stick of wood. Suddenly Sarah cried—

"You little goose! It is Bill McCarty!"

Sure enough, it was Sarah's beau. Her mother was very sick, and McCarty was sent to bring Sarah home immediately.

Here was a dilemma. Sarah didn't want to leave me, and unless she started home then, she might not see her mother alive. It was nearly time for the rest of the folks to come home, so I managed to raise courage enough to say that I was willing to remain alone.

In a few minutes Sarah was off, and I was left in possession of our great house, which never seemed so large to me before. I tried to read, but it was impossible; all the murder stories I had ever heard came to my mind. I remembered that none of our doors could be locked. Papa, who had a few strange ideas, declared that locks were a nuisance. I felt that I was doomed.

I went out to the yard, and, to my dismay, discovered that the sky was overcast and a storm near at hand. I could see the rain coming; faster and faster it came; it was soon at the house. Oh, how it did rain!

On each side of our yard way a brook, pretty and peaceable in pleasant weather, but a very little rain transformed them both into raging torrents. As I stood at the window I saw first one bridge, and then the other, swept off. I knew now that I must stay alone all night; it would be impossible for my brothers and sisters to get home.

Travelers, or, as Sarah called them, "trampers," often stopped at our house over night, as there was no public-house near. To my horror, I now saw one of them coming across the field. Should I hide? No, that was not to be thought of. Without stopping to knock, the great rough man walked in.

"Can I stay here all night?"

I dared not refuse him, so as firmly as I could, answered,—

"Yes."

He seemed surprised at seeing no one but myself, and questioned me much. I told him my brother was up-stairs writing; that we two were alone. This was the first thing that entered my head to tell him. Such a villianous countenance as that man had!

His hair was cut close to his head, leaving his huge ears in bold relief. Wicked-looking eyes, and a brutal mouth, completed his general expression of ferocity.

Bed-time came, and I directed the man to a room up-stairs in the servants' department; not the "up-stairs" where I had said my brother was. Now that there was real danger, I was calm and reasonable. I fastened the door that led up-stairs with my embroidery scissors, which happened to be in my pocket, so as to guard against surprise, and hurriedly collecting our silverware, carried it to mamma's room and hid it in the bed. No one would have supposed the bed had been disturbed. I was elated at my ingenuity.

I then hunted up what few jewels the girls possessed, and placing them, with what money I could find, in a box, I tied them in my pocket. After doing this, I stole down-stairs, and removed my scissors from the door. These scissors were counted among my most valuable treasures. I had had them many years, and was not disposed to lose them now.

I expected the man would only wait till he thought I and my fictitious brother were asleep, and would then search the house for valuables, and finish by killing me. Only one plan for escape that I originated seemed feasible. I determined to wait till I heard my lodger in the room below, and then wrap myself in papa's shawl, and jump out of the window. I was not kept in suspense long; the peculiar squeak of the sitting-room door alarmed me that it was time to act. Quietly I raised the window, and just as the steps approached the stairs, I jumped to the ground. Fortunately there was a bed of lilies directly beneath the window, and they softened my fall. That there was danger of breaking my neck I had not thought. I was determined to escape from this dreadful man.

It was dark as Egypt, the rain was pouring down in torrents, but this was nothing in comparison with the horror within the house.

Half a mile back of our house lived a friend of papa's—Mr. Vincent. I resolved to go there. I ran along, stumbling against fences and falling into ditches, thinking I never knew such a long half mile. Finally I reached the house, and managed to tell my story. Several young men happened to have been delayed there by the storm, and, headed by Henry Vincent, a young man of some twenty-two years, they prepared to capture my visitor.

I was too excited to remain at Mr. Vincent's. I declared I would go back home. They all tried to persuade me not to do this except Henry Vincent, who said "such a little heroine should do as she pleased." With a hand tightly clasped in Henry's, we started.

When we came within sight of our house, we saw a light flitting from room to room, and a few words of boisterous song floated to us on the breeze. Silently my friends surrounded the house, guarding every avenue of escape. Henry and I (I would not let him leave me for a moment) entered the house. We found the vagabond searching papa's desk. He had found several hundred dollars that I had not seen, when preparing for flight. He started to run when he saw us, but finding men and revolvers on all sides, he was obliged to surrender.

He was safely bound, and then questioned. It appears he was a noted thief who had long baffled the police. He said when he learned the house was occupied only by two individuals, he was much elated. He did not intend to proceed to acts of violence, unless my brother and I troubled him too much. When he found the house deserted, he concluded I had not told him the truth—that I was alone. Not finding me, he supposed I had hid, and he would not hunt for me.

Lifting me into his lap, Henry Vincent called me the "bravest little woman he ever knew." All the others praised and flattered me, till I began to think men were greater talkers than women. All that night we stayed there, and before morning I was raving like a lunatic. Three long weeks I remained unconscious. When I became sensible, anxious faces were bending over me. Papa, mamma, and all the folks were at my bedside.

"What is the matter?" I asked. In a moment that dreadful day came to my remembrance. "Oh, I know!" said I, with a shudder.

It was a long, long time before I regained my strength. Every person petted and praised me. I was the heroine of the neighborhood. Henry Vincent never became tired of descanting upon my bravery, and devoted himself to me in a manner that would have been very aggrivating to his young lady acquaintance, had I been a few years older.

My "lodger" was sent to prison to meditate for some years.

KING ALFONSO'S eldest sister, the Princess Asturias, is described as a woman of character and will, and capable of strong and unselfish attachments. The adversity in which she was schooled did not subjugate her Castillian pride. Her life has been one of perpetual disappointment. For some years she was the heir to her mother's crown; but she easily forgave Don Alphonso for having supplanted her. The wild life and headstrong temper of Queen Isabella rendered her unhappy as a girl. She married the Count de Girgenti, with whom she fell in love, and afterward discovered that he was a victim to epilepsy. The Pope would have released her from the marriage; but she resolved to devote her young existence to the Count, who, out of pity for her, after she had borne the chain for three years, delivered her from it by committing suicide. She is now traveling with her two daughters.

A SMALL boy has been struck by lightning in Mechanics' Falls, Me. He was sitting under a Balm of Gilead tree. The tree was splintered, and the boy was seized with nausea. When the urchin's clothes were taken off there were found on his body an imprint resembling the trunk of the Balm of Gilead tree, with buds and branches.

TOPICS FOR THE FARM.

Pigs.—Five choice pigs will yield a good profit, while ten runts entail a loss.

Bots.—Whale oil should be used to detach the worms from the horse when attacked by bots.

A Fact.—A bunch of grapes without a healthy leaf opposite, is like a ship at sea without a rudder—it can't come to port.

Hen-house Floors.—Discard wooden floors in your hen-houses as they absorb and retain a great deal of the moisture from droppings.

Grapes.—Of all the different varieties of cultivated grapes, the Delaware contains the largest amount of sugar, and the Concord the least.

Ill-Fitting Collars.—In young horses sweeney or wasting of the muscles of the shoulder is often a consequence of unsteady pulling with an ill-fitting collar.

Injured Teats.—An extra orifice in a cow's teat is closed simply by applying a fly-blister to the orifice, which will cause it to heal over; but it must be done when the cow is dry.

Zinc Poisoning.—It is found that the acids of fruits acting upon the zinc screw covers used in some kinds of cans produce a poison, which has caused several cases of violent sickness recently.

Honest Work.—Do everything upon honor. It makes no difference whether you are a farm hand, an editor, a merchant, or a preacher. Position makes no difference in the demand for honest work.

Neatness.—Keep your farm buildings and all your premises absolutely clean. Use absorbents, such as dry earth and ashes, and all offensive gases will disappear, thereby promoting health and prosperity.

Poor Land.—there is no greater mistake than to suppose that land is never too poor to grow beans. It is true that white beans will grow on very poor soil; but to grow them well and obtain a good early crop, manure is needed.

Rose Slugs.—The rose slug, so destructive to our rose bushes at this season of the year, may be destroyed by dusting the plants, while wet with dew, with air-slacked lime. Syringing the bushes with a strong solution of soap-suds is also recommended.

Laying Hens.—Laying hens need a great deal of lime in order that their eggs may have the proper thickness of shell. Nothing better can be given than raw eggs crushed fine. They are of special value on account of the fatty matter contained in their cells.

Perches.—When putting up perches use some judgment, at least in placing them so far apart that the fowls can not peck one another. This alone is a fruitful cause of many injuries happening them in their endeavors to escape from their belligerent neighbors.

Profits on Poultry.—The Connecticut *Farmer* says that Mr. E. Bailey, of Little Compton, R. I., has kept 1,000 to 1,200 hens during the past five years, and realized from each an annual profit of $1.15. Large flocks are not uncommon in that vicinity, the poultry interest being largely developed.

The Orchard.—Few realize the necessity of manuring orchards. When once planted, the trees are to remain on the same soil thirty or forty years at least. They in a few years exhaust the food in the soil that they are the most fond of, and then they will cease to be productive and thrifty unless properly fed.

Be Kind to the Cows.—No man can succeed with cows and get the best possible returns from them who cannot at first and at all times be master of himself. Gentleness and kindness must be constant companions of the dairyman. There can be no departure from this course only at the severe loss in profit from the dairy.—*Coffin.*

Tree Wash.—Potash dissolved in water, or lye from wood ashes, is the best wash for the trunks and large limbs of fruit trees. Whitewash should not be used, as it closes the pores of the bark, which should be kept open in order to insure a healthy tree. Pottash or lye answers every purpose which whitewash would, with none of its objections.

Hedges.—Experienced hedge growers in this country say that to be successful in making a good and lasting hedge fence, we should set the plants eight inches apart, cultivate well for three years or until the canes are at least one inch in diameter. Then plash down, leaving the canes standing at about an angle of forty degrees.

Oh, Limberger!—Thousands of tons of Limberger cheese are produced every season, mostly in the States of New York and Wisconsin, at a cost of less than half that of the imported article. It finds its market and is consumed mostly by our German-American population. It is more profitable to the farmer and maker than any other kind of cheese, because from a given quantity of milk more weight is produced.

Cheap Ornamentation.—There is no mere ornament, either inside or outside of a house, so cheap and tasteful as plants and flowers. The architecture of your house or room is rarely noticed, but the beauty of flowering shrubs, or the living arabesque of a thrifty creeper over your door are lessons of taste and beauty. Suburban or country residences are sadly deficient without these simple yet beautiful accessories.

Jerusalem Artichokes.—Jerusalem artichokes are growing in favor; they are relished by nearly all domestic animals. They may be left in the ground all winter, and when dug in the spring are crisp and fresh and the most acceptable change in the feed. The round, short variety called "Brazilian" is best. The seed is cut the same as potatoes, furrows made three feet apart, and the pieces dropped about twelve or fifteen inches apart in the furrow and covered with a few inches of earth.

Lots of Jaw.—The so-called big-jaw in cattle is due to scrofulous disease affecting the lung structure. It is a constitutional disease for which there is no cure. Its development may to some extent be retarded, while the animal is fattened for market, by giving three drachms each of tincture of iron and tincture of gentian, in a pint of water, twice daily, during every other week. As the disease is hereditary, such animals should not be used for breeding purposes.

Fairs of 1880.—Iowa—Des Moines, Sept. 6-10.
Illinois—Springfield, Sept. 27-Oct. 2.
Indiana—Indianapolis, Sept. 27-Oct. 2.
Nebraska—Omaha, Sept. 20-26.
Montana—Helena, Sept. 6-11.
Oregon—Salem, July 1-8.
Ohio—Columbus, Aug. 30-Sept. 3.
Ohio tri-State Fair—Toledo, Sept. 13-18.
N. E. Indiana—Waterloo, Oct. 4-8.
Central Ohio—Mechanicsburg, Aug. 24-27.

London Purple.—We cannot testify from personal experience in regard to the efficacy of London Purple with potato bugs. We have used it on the vines, but at the same time have continued the picking-off plan, which we began when the bugs and leaves first appeared, and they came at the same time. The result has been that we have had but few beetles or larvæ to experiment with. But the universal testimony of those who have used the Purple seems to be that it is the best and cheapest poison for the purpose known.—*Indiana Farmer.*

Pedigree.—The blind devotion to the pedigree only, that prevailed a few years ago, has in a great measure passed away, and intelligent breeders have come to understand that something more than a long line of recorded names is necessary to make an animal of value. A good pedigree is one that has the animals making it, of the very best quality, and that quality uniform and identical. Aside from the highest standard of the ancestry, breeders look more to the animal itself—in other words, more to its own record of what it has done and can do, than to the fact that its parents, through a long line, have their names in the herd-book.—*American Agriculturist.*

Topics for the Household.

A CHAPTER ON SALADS.—Now that the warm, sultry, enervating days are upon us, we begin to look for the crisp, delicate salads that are made so easily, tempt the appetite and impart a flavor to the rest of the dinner. Lettuce salad should be dressed only with oil, vinegar, salt pepper and sugar, for those who prefer it. Eggs and mustard should not be mixed with the condiments for lettuce salad, though they are good for almost any other salad. The French always dry each leaf separately with a napkin, but this must be done rapidly, or the salad will be wilted and they should be crisp; for no one likes a wilted salad. This is a good preparation for it: First take a wooden spoon, mix salt and pepper and scatter over the salad, next the oil, with a careful turning over of the leaves, and lastly the vinegar. The leaves being first imbued with oil, in a measure protects the green tender tissues from the corrosive effects of the acid. A fish salad should not be penetrated with the dressing; it is only the outside which should receive a varnish of the oil and vinegar. If the green leaves are tossed about and the tender white vessels containing the juices of the salad are broken, you have a flat and insipid dish. Cucumbers are not, as is usually considered, unhealthy. First they must be kept cool, fresh, sliced very thin, and eaten at once, not kept standing under weights, as many think the juices must be pressed out of them before they are fit to be eaten. Shake them up well in a bowl with a little salt, if anything of this kind must be done. Celery and cresses are also classed among the salads proper. There are many vegetables which make excellent salads. Asparagus boiled, not too much allowed to get cold, and dressed with oil and vinegar is the best way of eating this vegetable. String beans and peas make an admirable salad, as also do tomatoes and potatoes.

CRESSES.—Pick over, wash and cut into small pieces. Pile in a salad-bowl and season with vinegar, salt, pepper, and a little sugar, mixing well.

CELERY SALAD.—Two eggs, boiled hard, one teaspoonful of mustard, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, one cup of milk, two heads of celery, and one-half cup of sugar.

FISH SALAD.—Boil tender a whitefish or trout; chop fine; add same quantity of chopped celery, cabbage or lettuce; season same as chicken salad.

VEGETABLE SALAD.—Take cold vegetables left from dinner, such as potatoes, peas, string-beans, shell-beans, beets, etc., and chill them on ice. Use any salad dressing.

DRESSING FOR SALADS.—Two raw eggs, one tablespoonful of butter, eight tablespoonfuls of vinegar, one-half teaspoonful of mustard; put in a bowl over boiling water and stir until it becomes like cream; pepper and salt to taste.

LETTUCE SALAD—PLAIN.—Wash the lettuce; pull leaf from leaf and pile over a lump of ice in a salad bowl. Pass the oil and vinegar, salt, pepper and powdered sugar to each person with the lettuce that he may season for himself. This makes an attractive-looking dish with radishes interspersed through it.

THE wickedness of the Norristown *Herald* is something frightful to contemplate. It deliberately says: "Probably it is not generally known that man would not grumble about putting down carpets if the wife would run over to see his mother, and leave her husband with a pretty servant girl at home to do the work."

LATEST MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND MEAL.

ATLANTA.—Flour—Superfine, $7; family, $1 75; extra family, $7; fancy, $7 25. Wheat—the following are millers' buying prices: Tennessee choice white, $1 30. Corn—Choice white, 63½@65c.; yellow, 61@61½c. Oats—51@52c. for seed. Meal is in demand at 64@67c. Grits—$4 00.

ST. LOUIS.—Flour—lower; choice, $4 90; family, $4 70. Wheat—lower; No. 2 red, fall, $1 10@1 11. Corn—higher, but slow at 35½@36c. Oats, 31½@31¾c.

LOUISVILLE.—Flour—Family, $4 00; fancy, $6 50. Wheat—Red, amber and white, $1 05. Corn—White, 40@40½c. Oats—White, 36½c.

CINCINNATI.—Flour—Family, $4 90@5 15; fancy, $5 40@6. Wheat—No. 2 winter, $1 13@1 14. Corn—41½c. Oats—dull at 34c.

NEW YORK.—Flour—Common to fair extra, $5 10@5 75; good to choice extra, $5 80@6 75. Wheat—Ungraded winter red, $1 20@1 35. Corn—Ungraded, 53@54½c. Oats—No. 3, 44c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

ATLANTA.—Eggs, 13c. Butter, choice Tennessee, 18c. Poultry—Hens, 27@30c.; spring chickens, 15@25c. Potatoes—Irish potatoes, $2 50@3 50 per barrel.

LIVE STOCK.

ATLANTA.—Choice Tennessee cattle, [illegible] Georgia raised, [illegible]. Sheep—For choice, [illegible]
CINCINNATI.—Hogs—Common, [illegible] packing, $3 80@4 10; butchers, $4 15@4 2[illegible].

PROVISIONS.

ATLANTA.—Bulk meat—Clear rib sides, 7⅛@7¼c. Bacon—Sugar-cured hams, 10@10½c.; sides, 8¼c.; shoulders, [illegible]; breakfast bacon, [illegible]
BALTIMORE.—Mess pork, $11 50. Bulk meats, Loose shoulders, 4¾c.; clear sides, [illegible]. Bacon—Shoulders, 5½c.; clear rib sides, 7⅝@7¾c.; hams, 10½@11c. Lard—Refined in tierces, [illegible]
CINCINNATI.—Pork, $10 50. Lard, 6.37½@6 60c. Bulk meats—Shoulders, 4.10c.; clear ribs, 6 30c.; short clear, 6½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 4¾c.; clear ribs, 6⅞c.; hams, 9@10½c. Lard, 8c.
NEW YORK.—Mess pork, 11 00@11.50c.; long clear, 6½c.; short, [illegible]. Lard, 6.97½c.

COTTON.

ATLANTA.—Good middlings, 11⅛c.; low middlings, [illegible]; good ordinary, 9c.
NEW YORK.—Middling uplands, 11 11-16c; middling Orleans, 11 13-16c.
GALVESTON.—Middlings, 10⅞c.; low middlings, [illegible]; good ordinary, [illegible]
NORFOLK.—Middlings, 11⅛c.
BALTIMORE.—Middlings, 11⅛c.; low middlings, 11½c.; good ordinary, [illegible]
SAVANNAH.—Middlings, 11 1-16c.; low middlings, 10½c.; good ordinary, 9½c.
AUGUSTA.—Middlings, 10⅞c.; low middlings, 10½c.; good ordinary, 9½c.

Puck's Estimate of Edison.

There is Edison for instance Edison is not a humbug. Far from it. He is simply a man of a type common enough in this country—a smart, persevering, sanguine, ignorant, show-off American. He can do a great deal, and he thinks he can do everything. As a matter of fact, he is so smart that he is the tool of the first scamp that comes along. He would invent to-morrow, in perfect good faith, a three legged stool. He would let speculators organize a stock company to float that three-legged stool. Then, when he found that three-legged stools were in common use before he was born, he would cheerfully go to work to invent something else, honestly unconscious of having done any mischief. That is just his position to day. He has fussed and fumed over that electric light until he has made for himself every variety of failure that other men had made before him. Meanwhile, his Wall street friends have put stock on the market, sold it at a high figure, and are now stowing away the difference between said figure and the present, which is somewhere along in the latitude of the Keely motor quotations.

A Universalist in a Methodist Pulpit.

William Bridges, a strong Universalist and well-to-do citizen of Greencastle, Ind., subscribed $100 toward the erection of a Methodist Church in his city, on condition that the Rev. W. W. Curry, the well known Universalist minister and Republican politician, be allowed to preach a course of three sermons on Universalism, after its dedication. The church authorities closed the contract quickly and rolled the "C" under their tongues as a sweet morsel, snatched as it were, from the hands of one who, no. knowing good, would do evil. In due time the church was finished, and Mr. Curry was on hand. A dispatch says: "His first sermon produced a sensation, and after his second the Trustees began taking steps to cancel the contract, the congregation censuring the board for encouraging the promulgation of heterodox principles. But Brother Curry is firm and Bridges will not rescind until the subject, 'Why he does not believe in hell' is thoroughly exhausted!"—*"Rover" in the Cincinnati Gazette.*

THE fungi, like animals, live upon organic food, consisting of complicated combinations of carbon, which they receive from other organisms and assimilate. They inhale oxygen, and give out carbonic acid, like animals. They also never form leaf-green, or chlorophyll, which is so characteristic of most other plants. In like manner they never produce starch. Hence many eminent botanists have repeatedly proposed to remove the fungi completely out of the vegetable kingdom, and establish one between that of animals and plants.

He held a seductive-looking piece of jewelry in his hand as he kept calling—"only 25 cents and did you ever see anything so cheap?" "Yes," roared one of the crowd—"Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is the cheapest and best remedy known for children."

A POLITICAL orator in Michigan can get as much applause by yelling "cum grano salis," as by vociferating "E Pluribus Unum!" As long as it's Latin the natives don't care what it means.

Consumptives gain in flesh, strength and spirits under a daily use of Malt Bitters.

WHAT the world is in need of is fewer men of an inquisitive turn of mind—men who are contented with looking at a buzz-saw without a desire to feel of it with their fingers.

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Vegetine put up in this form comes within the reach of all. By making the medicine yourself you can, from a 50c. package containing the barks, roots and herbs, make two botles of the liquid Vegetine. Thousands will gladly avail themselves of this opportunity, who have the conveniences to make the medicine. Full directions in every package.

Vegetine in powder form is sold by all druggists and general stores. If you cannot buy it of them, enclose fifty cents in postage stamps for one package, or one dollar for two packages, and I will send it by return mail. H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Dr. C. E. Shoemaker, the well-known aural surgeon of Reading, Pa., offers to send by mail free of charge a valuable little book on deafness and diseases of the ear, especially on running ear and catarrh and their proper treatment—giving references and testimonials that will satisfy the most skeptical. Address as above.

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A book on the Liver, its diseases and their treatment sent free. Including treatises upon Liver Complaints, Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Malaria, etc. Address Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

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No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a law suit well, doctor a patient, or write a good article when he feels miserable and dull with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little Hop Bitters. See other column.—*Albany Times.*

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It's a Human Weakness.

Machinery not only simplifies work but it contributes interest to industry, and relieves the monotony of the old time shop. This is frequently exemplified in our manufacturing establishments, the latest instance being in the carpet works in Thompsonville. Mr. Hamilton is an overseer there. This office obliges him to induct new hands into the uses of the machinery. Mr Hamilton was showing a new man how to run a machine for crowding thread upon spools, and cautioning him not to put his finger under the instrument. "Be very careful," observed Mr. Hamilton in illustration, "not to put your finger down there like that or—Great Hornspoon!" Mr. Hamilton was contemplating the bleeding stump of his finger with feelings of the liveliest astonishment.

While Mr. Hamilton was gone after a doctor one of those amateur Solomons common to all shops, kindly volunteered to explain to the benighted minds about him how an overseer suffered through ignorance.

"I should a' thought Hamilton would a' known better than to put his finger under there as he did," said Sol. "He might a known it would have got clipped off. If he'd just put his finger down like so fash— Whoop! Ouch! O, Jimmy neddy!"

And a very much amazed and scared Solomon was spinning around like a top, and spraying an electrified audience with genuine gore.—*Danbury News.*

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